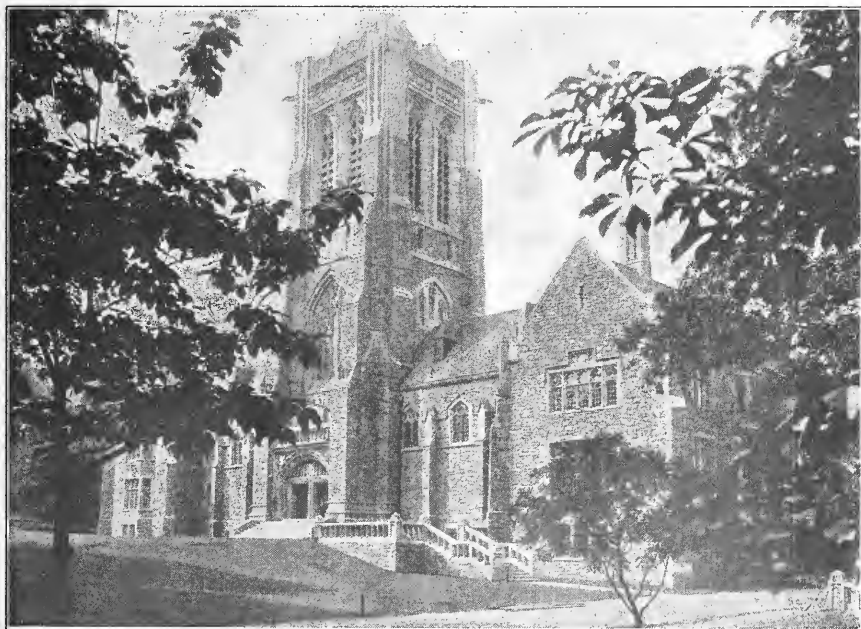


LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN



The Alumni Memorial Building
"For Those Who Served and Those Who Died"

VOLUME 12

FEBRUARY, 1925

NUMBER 5

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Association of Lehigh University, Inc.

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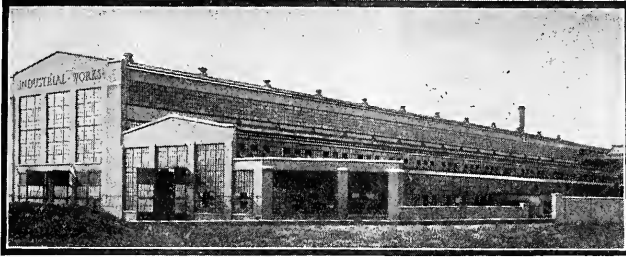
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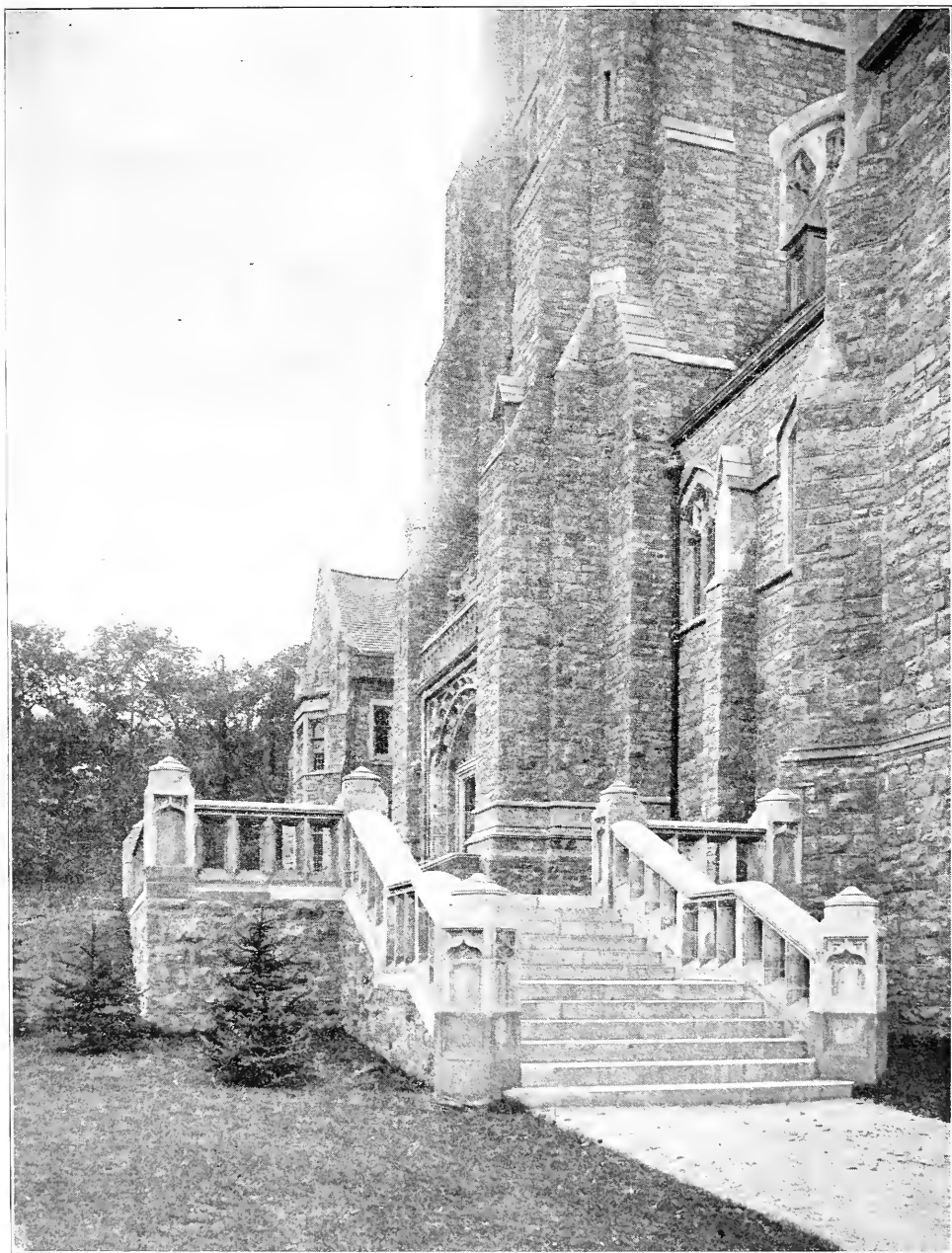
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OF

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WALTER R. OKESON, Editor.

A. E. BUCHANAN, JR., Asst. Editor.

VOLUME 12

FEBRUARY, 1925

NUMBER 5

Lehigh Alumni Memorial

"To Those Who Served and Those Who Died"

THE WHOLE STORY OF THIS GREAT EFFORT

THIS story of our Alumni Memorial is really the story of Lehigh for the past six years, so closely has it been bound up with every step taken by our alumni body and so much has alumni effort had to do with Lehigh's progress since the war.

Lehigh's War Record

The Alumni Association was little more than a name and its accomplishments were but small when on November 22, 1918, its Board of Directors met in Bethlehem at the call of the President, H. H. Scovil, '98, to consider the question of a Memorial to commemorate the really extraordinary services of Lehigh in the struggle which had come to a close only eleven days previous. We were filled with enthusiasm over Lehigh's great record and felt that it must be symbolized in some manner that would hand it down to the future as an inspiration. Emotional idealism, willing self-sacrifice, headlong bravery, all these are common enough in the white-heat of suddenly aroused patriotic ardor. All these we had in lavish quantity in our record, but in addition we had efficiency and ability to arm ourselves as well as to fight. Thirty per cent of our total alumni and student body wore the uniform of the army or navy, the first American to win a decoration for bravery in the initial conflict in which American troops took part was a Lehigh man, the first American Ace and two of the 65 Aces developed in the American army came from old South Mountain, scores of Lehigh men won the highest decorations for conspicuous bravery, some of these decorations being awarded posthumously, for 46 of our boys laid down their lives. But wonderful as this record

was, it was matched by many other colleges. Only one college, however, furnished in her president the head and moving civilian force in creating the army training camps that gave us so many of our badly needed officers—and that was Lehigh. Only one college furnished the head of the shipbuilding industry. Only one the president and a big majority of the officers of the concern which furnished 60% of the finished guns, 65% of the gun forgings, 50% of complete ammunition, 22% of the merchant shipping and over half of the additions to the navy in submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. Only one college furnished the head of the concern which developed the Liberty motor. Only one college furnished the man who controlled and supervised all the government contracts in the great Pittsburgh district—only one and that Lehigh. And so on *ad infinitum*. In the midst of a pitiful unpreparedness this little college of ours showed forethought and knowledge and ability to arm the millions of men who responded to our country's call.

The Birth of the Project

Oh, yes, the record was wonderful. A volume could be written and not tell half the tale, but how was this weak, struggling Alumni Association to fittingly commemorate it? The greatest previous alumni effort had raised in the ten years preceding the war only one hundred thousand dollars. How much dared we hope to raise?

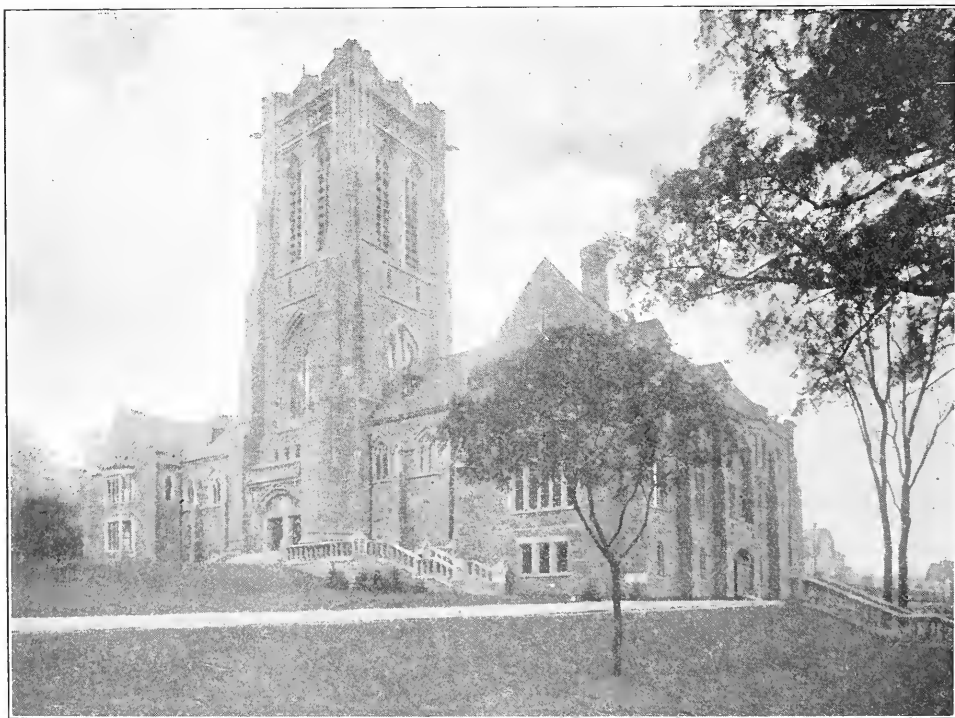
Also what should the memorial be? "A great shaft of granite," said one. "A magnificent bronze group," said another. "An outdoor forum for student meetings," said

a third. Then up spoke P. A. Lambert, '33, always cool-headed and sane: "Why a monument in stone or bronze without utility? Why not a building to combine beauty, utility, and perhaps, if we can raise the money, monumental grandeur as well." And in that speech the project was born.

But how would the alumni look on such a project? What would be their response? How much money could be raised and how to go about raising it? Such were the unanswered questions. The only way to answer them was to call together a group of representative alumni from all sections.

On Friday, January 31, 1919, such a group met in the University Club in Philadelphia and organized themselves into a Memorial Committee, electing Charles L. Taylor, '76, Chairman, and Walter R. Okeson, '95, Secretary. The question of the form that the memorial should take was again discussed. Some favored a Memorial Endowment but the two men in the best position to know—"Charley" Taylor, Chairman of the Alumni Endowment Committee, and Dr. Drinker, President of the University—felt that such a movement was doomed to failure. They believed they had about exhausted the possibilities of alumni

contributions to endowment but thought the sentimental appeal for a monument to our dead would perhaps have drawing power. For two months previous to this meeting we had been discussing possibilities. Starting with a figure of \$125,000, we had gone up gradually to \$250,000 but were scared stiff at the thought of so much money. Now came Frank Dravo, '87, and flat-footedly said, "You need a half million for the building and \$100,000 more for endowment." The shock was terrible. Protestations arose on all sides. "All right," said Frank, "that's what you need and less than that won't fittingly commemorate Lehigh's record in this war." During the discussion Howard McClintic, '88, had been sitting rather quiet. In a lull he spoke. "Why don't we each put on a piece of paper what we think can be raised and see what the average will be?" This was too much for Okeson, who saw a chance for making a start. "Yes," he chirped. "And also put down what you would be willing to give. That will give us an idea of how much we can raise." So the papers were written but unsigned and dropped into a hat. The average of the amounts suggested for our



The New "Watchman on the Mountain"



Main Stairway Leading Up From Rear of Memorial Hall

goal was \$475,000, so, in spite of Frank Dravo's protests, a half-million was the figure finally set. The outcome has shown he was right, for although we probably saved at least \$60,000 by letting the contract at the absolute bottom of the market, the building and furnishing has cost us close to half a million and nothing was left for endowment. However, we have raised many times the endowment talked of that day. That, however, is another story and one not yet to be told, as our campaign for endowment is still on the boards.

The Start of the Campaign

I will never forget the actual start of our memorial campaign. We said we must get at least half of the money pledged in advance but no one wanted to make a start. It was the day of a Pittsburgh Lehigh Club dinner. At luncheon in the Duquesne Club were a dozen Lehigh men discussing ways and means. Then was shown the value of those little unsigned slips in Philadelphia. "Gentlemen, the way to begin is to begin. What will you give here and now?" A pause, a silence—then a man rises. "I will give \$5000." Nothing like family loyalty. His brother immediately matches his subscription. Then another man quietly says, "Well, I marked down \$10,000 in the straw vote we took in Philadelphia and I am going to make good." Another silence. In the room is a man slightly deaf but with perception so keen that it amounts to a sixth sense. As though he has not heard a word he rises and in a matter-of-fact tone announces, "I will start the subscription by pledging myself for \$5000." He looks amazed as everyone starts to tell him that two subscriptions have already been made for \$5000 and that his partner has subscribed \$10,000. Nothing like loyalty to the firm. "If that's the case, I'll raise my subscription to \$10,000 if the others do the same." Nobody ever bluffed that pair of brothers. They snap him up in a moment. The other men in the room feel the wave of enthusiasm and subscribe generously and our campaign is launched.

Reaching the Goal

No use to tell the whole story of the money raising. From Pittsburgh I went to Philadelphia, where, with the help of Franklin Baker, '95, Vice-Chairman of the Memorial Committee, and S. D. Warriner, '90, much additional money was raised. Meanwhile, W. C. Dickerman, '96; Aubrey Weymouth, '94, and others had launched the campaign in New York. The original subscriptions in that district did not size up with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia but with a little effort we raised them to their

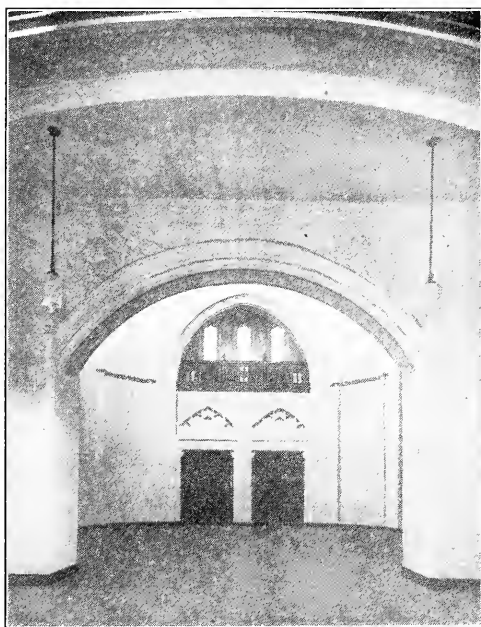
proper place in the sun. And so from city to city I went, meeting everywhere a small group of enthusiasts and with their help we raised \$250,000 from less than two hundred men. Then in the fall came the general campaign which, like most general campaigns, did not reach its goal in the first intensive drive.

Only \$125,000 was raised. However, the market was high. Labor and material were clear out of sight, so we felt the time was not ripe to build. While we waited we started a "second subscription campaign," which brought in over \$50,000 more. The total pledged finally rose to \$430,000, from 1700 subscribers, and during the years that elapsed since 1919 until the present we have earned in interest over \$45,000. Also the Bethlehem Steel Co. (E. G. Grace, '99, President) and the Carnegie Steel Co. (Homer Williams, '87, President) gave us the steel and McClintic-Marshall (both '88), Dravo Contracting Co. ('87 and '89) and Fort Pitt Bridge Co. (the Straubs, Bickler, Knox, Beazell) fabricated it. The National Tube Co. (Taylor Alderdice, '83) gave us the piping and other smaller gifts came our way. So all in all we had (or will have as soon as everybody pays their subscriptions) the \$500,000 we started out to get.

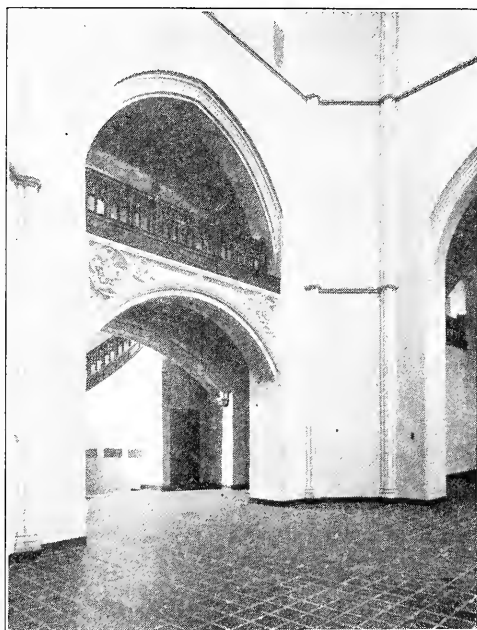
Collections Not Complete

And that brings me to the only part of the story that is an appeal. You wouldn't expect me to write anything without an appeal somewhere in it, would you? Certainly not! You would feel you were cheated.

Our collections amount to over 90% of the amount pledged, but we still have due and unpaid about \$36,000. And how we need this money!! If we had it we could settle every outstanding bill. Not only the general contract but other bills for lighting fixtures, interior painting, mantels, furniture and fixtures. The building as it stands today would be paid for in every detail and we could dedicate it this June with a clear conscience. Of course what we can't collect now we must borrow. It is inconceivable that we will not get it all eventually. Practically all anyway. 100% collections, I suppose, are impossible even among Lehigh men. However, I believe we will make a record in collections that will beat anything heretofore attained, for a lot of men have made payments in the past few weeks, and the others will do so as soon as it is humanly possible. No man can see this building without a feeling of pride in his part in creating it and he isn't going to allow anything to prevent his playing the full part he promised.

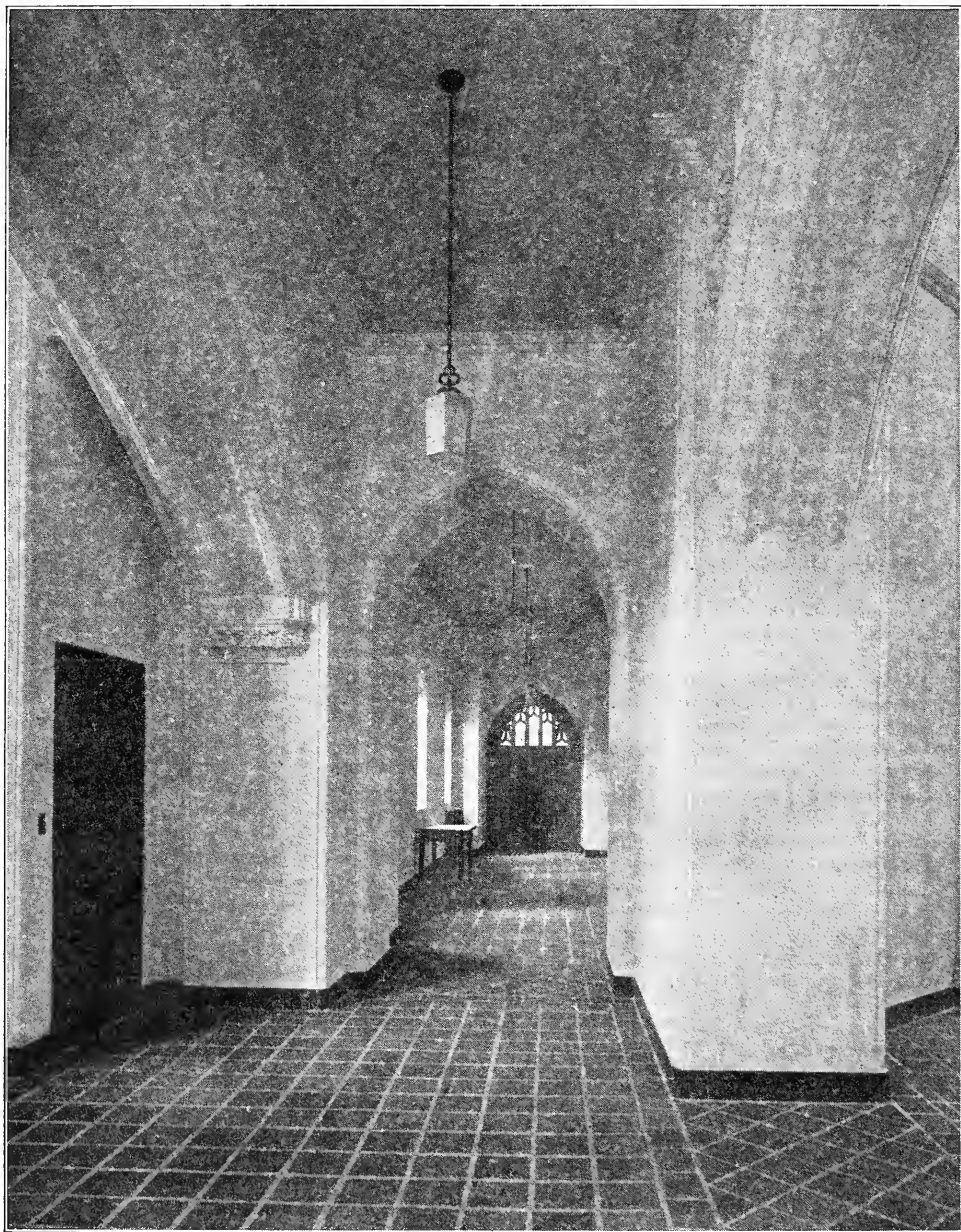


Second Floor Hallway From Top of Main Stairway. Over the Railing on the Left One Looks Down on Memorial Hall.



Memorial Hall as Seen from the Rear Entrance

Memorial Hall, Looking Toward the Rear Entrance



First Floor Hallway to North Wing. The Door at End Opens into the Faculty Meeting Room.

Money Still Needed

Now of course there are going to be men look at this building and say, "I wish I had a part in creating it." Gosh! how I hate to see any man disappointed. Listen, little one, while I whisper a secret in your ear. We need money for the Memorial tablets and for the other decorations of the Memorial Hall under the tower. We need a clock to put in this great tower. Some day we hope for a set of chimes to ring out in silvery sweetness as the twilight falls and the shades of our campus deepen into night, reminding the college and the town of the lonely graves in France where lie our dead.

Yes you can still have a part in this Memorial, in this building that stands for so much more than most people know.

Influence on Lehigh

As I said in the beginning, its story is synonymous with the story of Lehigh since the war. For this great alumni effort in 1919 wakened our trustees to a fact they had not realized before: Our alumni had grown up! No body that can raise a half million for a single project is lightly to be thought of. Alumni Directors and Alumni Trustees assumed a new importance. Advice by Alumni Directors in regard to the raising of the tuition rates given in 1920, although in variance with recent trustee actions, was given due weight. A joint meeting of the Alumni Directors and University Trustees (the first one in the history of the college) was called and the Trustees' former action changed to conform to the Alumni recommendations. Incidentally this added about \$100,000 to income during the next three years.

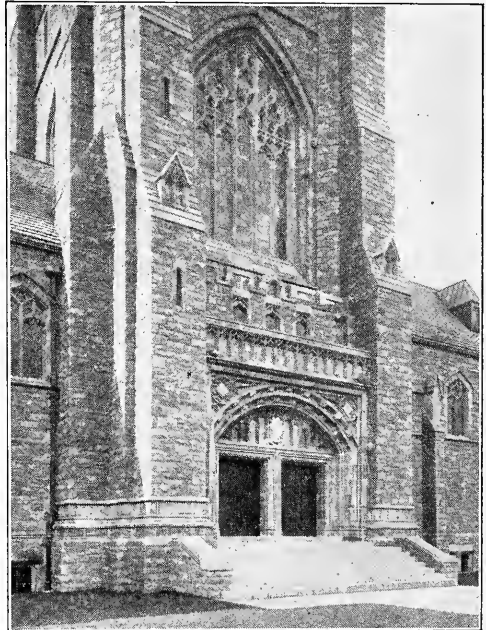
When Dr. Drinker resigned as president, the alumni were keen to have a say in choosing his successor. They felt that a general shaking up and overhauling would be good for the machine and that new blood would mean renewed life and progress once the new ideas injected became a part of the body politic of the University. There is no doubt in my mind that the reason the trustees listened patiently to us was due to the fact that we had suddenly become a real source of support. The college needed fresh financial resources. Someone had to find money to meet the greatly increased cost of education. The alumni had just shown astonishing willingness and ability to give. They were the one source in sight. So—"even though they may know little of the problem in hand, give them a say in this matter." A joint alumni and trustee committee was formed. The alumni suggested the faculty also be called into consulta-

tion and this was finally done. The result of the endeavors of these three bodies was the selection and the securing of Dr. Richards as president. Strangely enough he was one of the first men suggested by an alumnus and we tried for him twice before we got him.

During this period the alumnus trustees were given the vote. Then their number was increased from four to six. Then the Board of Trustees was reorganized with an alumnus at the head of every standing committee. The Alumni Secretary was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

All this was the outcome of the Memorial Campaign just as surely as day follows night. But with increased recognition came increased responsibility. If the alumni now counted eleven out of the sixteen members of the Board of Trustees this meant that they must take the major part of the responsibility for raising new endowment. That they have done and an amount has been pledged almost equal to the entire unrestricted endowment of the University previous to the start of the campaign. Already the amount paid in has increased the endowment 50%.

In the LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN for August, 1919, the statement was made that this building "will give us all a stake in Lehigh and cement us closer to our college.



Main Entrance, Showing Memorial Window in the Tower

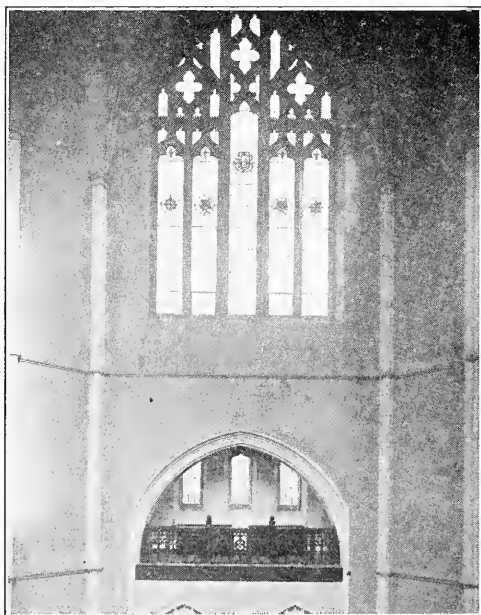
It will be a continual reminder of the possibility of alumni cooperation and the pride of accomplishment it will arouse in all of us when we view it on our return to Lehigh cannot fail to produce a great future for Lehigh." It begins to look as though this prediction is going to come true.

Design and Construction

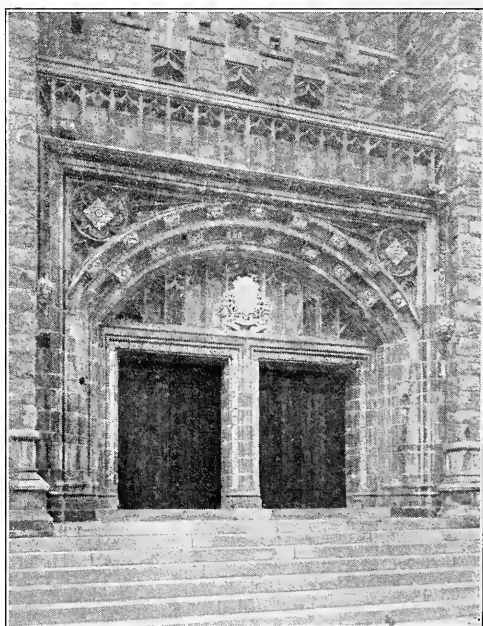
So much for the story of the inception of the project, the campaign, and its great effect on the alumni and on Lehigh history to date. Now came the time to build the structure. The architects selected were Visscher and Burley ("Jim" Burley, '94, and "Speed" Visscher, '99), of 363 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Those of you who have seen this wonderful building will know with what great success they designed this architectural masterpiece. Our pride in its beauty is doubled by the knowledge that Lehigh men were the creators of this stately structure. We would have gladly let the contract to a Lehigh man also, but Irwin & Leighton, of Philadelphia, were over \$40,000 below the next bidder, who, by the way, was a Lehigh man. As it turned out we let the contract at the very bottom of the market and in consequence have a building that could not now be reproduced for \$100,000 more than it cost us. The contractors, although they soon realized that they could hope to make no money on the job, have never scrimped it a particle but have constantly given

their best effort to making the construction work as fine as is the design.

Much of the success in this great project was due to the untiring efforts, wide experience in construction and artistic sense of Frank R. Dravo, '87, Chairman of the Building Committee. The other members of this committee were H. H. McClintic, '88; W. C. Dickerman, '96; E. G. Grace, '99, and Walter R. Okeson, '95. Dr. Drinker and Mr. W. A. Wilbur (Hon.) '20, spent an immense amount of time in company with Mr. Leavitt, the well-known landscape architect, in developing the best site for the building. Mr. Wilbur, as Secretary of the Board of Trustees, signed the contract and gave all the details of making contracts the most painstaking care and attention. Prof. W. L. Wilson, '88, acted throughout the construction period as the architect's representative and engineer. "Jack" Hartigan, master mechanic of the University, constantly aided in the matter of heating and sewerage connections, telephone and lighting wiring and installation. J. C. Cranmer, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, handled the grading and the planting (the latter is not yet complete) and did a splendid job in a most economical manner. Many others gave much time and effort to bringing about the splendid consummation of the project and none more than President Richards, whose suggestions as to changes in interior ar-



The Memorial Window From Within, Taken From the Second Floor Balcony



Main Entrance, Showing Some of the Intricate Detail of the Carved Stone



Rear View of Memorial Building, as Seen From Sayre Observatory

rangement have vastly added to the convenience and usefulness of the building.

Its Purpose and Use

Well, what do you use it for? I hear you ask. It is a Memorial. What else is it? Well, gentlemen, it is, I think, the finest administration building to be found at any college in America. The center of the building contains the Memorial features. Under the lofty tower and adjacent to it on either side is the Memorial Hall. In this will go the memorial tablets, the beautiful service flag given by "Charlie" Taylor, a gun or two (such as a French "seventy-five") to tell at a glance that it is a war memorial, stands of flags of the Allies and perhaps some day a splendid central group in bronze or marble symbolizing the service and sacrifices of Lehigh men in the World War. We are working on this now but our plans are not yet complete.

The wings are the utilitarian part of the building. Connecting them on the first and second floors are hallways so well proportioned and with detail so carefully thought out that they form one of the outstanding beauties of the building. At the North end we find on the first floor a great faculty meeting room which will also be used for

alumni meetings. Between meetings it serves as a pleasant lounging room for faculty members, where they can enjoy a smoke and a chat. In it are being hung some of the paintings of our great men of the past, including that of our Founder. Above this on the second floor are the Alumni Offices, the Alumni Archives, the office of the Publicity Director and of the Treasurer of the University.

In the South wing on the first floor is a large faculty committee room, the offices of the Bursar, the Dean and the Registrar. On the second floor are the President's offices, the office of the Vice-President and Comptroller and of the bookkeeper for the University.

But we have another floor which we call the basement, which is really the first floor, for it is above ground and as light and airy as most first floors. Here in the North wing is to be found the Students' Supply Store, which is as fine a store and as well stocked as can be found in Bethlehem. Here also in a fine big room will be the headquarters of the Lehigh Institute of Research. In the South wing are the offices for the stenographers doing general University work, where a member of the faculty whose department does not boast a

stenographer can come to have his stenographic work done. Here we find the kitchen to be used in supplying lunches to the faculty members or preparing refreshments for faculty teas, receptions or dances held in the big Faculty Room in the North Wing. Finally, under the tower are fine retiring rooms and lavatories for use when functions such as noted above are in progress.

Running from the basement to the first floor is a big fire-proof vault with three compartments. One in the basement for storing inactive but valuable University records. One in the Bursar's office to take care of his cash and records and the Treasurer's files. The third in the Dean's office to hold the active University records of all the boys in college or about to come to college.

In the attic are large store-rooms for more bulky and less valuable material. In short, a most complete, roomy and convenient administration building.

The Dedication

One of our problems at present is its dedication. We feel that this should be on Alumni Day in June, but we are not yet sure we can get the man we want to make the principal address at this dedication. If necessary, we will postpone the dedication provided this postponement will secure the presence of the one man we desire above all others at the dedication of a memorial to such services as Lehigh rendered in France during the war.

Another thing that interests me in connection with this dedication is the payment of every bill in full by the alumni before it takes place, so that when we formally dedicate it to the use of the University we won't be handing the Trustees any financial responsibilities which rightfully belong to us. I never did think much of the kid that asked his dad for money in order to buy said fond father a birthday present.

Well, here it stands and here it will stand when you and I and our children and our children's children have passed away. To quote again from an old-time BULLETIN, it is "a pledge that Lehigh men will never rest until their University has grown in strength and capacity of service to an equality at least with the best the world has to offer."

Memorial Building Photos

The photographs reproduced with this article were taken by Drix Duryea, of 126 E. 59th St., New York City. Beautiful prints, 10½ by 13½, suitable for framing, may be bought from him for \$3 each. If ordered by mail, include 25 cents postage.

The picture reproduced on the cover of

this issue was taken by "Bill" McCaa, and prints, 10 by 19, can be purchased at \$2 each from the McCaa Studio, 111 W. 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.

National Museum of Engineering and Industry

H. F. J. Porter, '78, is Secretary of Corporation Formed to Give America the World's Finest Industrial Museum

"The Greatest Industrial Museum for the First Industrial Nation" is the inspiring project inaugurated and sponsored by a Lehigh alumnus, which has finally begun to take concrete form in the proposed National Museum of Engineering and Industry. This wonderful building, to be erected on The Mall, in Washington, D. C., will bring the United States to the front in efforts made by the nations of the world to perpetuate the souvenirs of their industrial development in such a way as to inspire and instruct coming generations and to function for industry as the art gallery and library serve art and culture.

H. F. J. Porter, '78, is Secretary of the corporation formed to achieve the erection of this \$10,000,000 national museum, which will have branches in every important city of the country. Speaking before the New York Lehigh Club on January 23, Porter outlined the progress of the movement, in which many Lehigh men will be keenly interested:

"Although every American who goes abroad is impressed by what Europe has so long been doing in advancing the industrial progress, we in this country, with the largest population engaged in industry, have done nothing to preserve our records in this field for the study of our people, young and old, who would be individually benefitted, and for the development of our industries which would profit enormously.

"A few years ago a group of men who had worked under some of the leaders of industry of the past generation started to commemorate the accomplishments of their employers and to gather together records of their work in models and early mechanisms showing their inventions, etc., and then cast about for a depository for them with the intention of making a beginning of a Great National Museum of Engineering and Industry in this country comparable if not superior to the foreign museums. A combination between the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the proposed National Museum was formed for cooperation. The Smithsonian Institution offered the site, the group offered to organize a movement to erect the building and both would arrange for the maintenance. A Corporation composed of 100 of the leaders in industry was formed under the laws of the District of Columbia to start the movement and it is well under way."

The headquarters of the corporation are at 29 W. 39th St., New York City.

THE ALUMNUS AND HIS COLLEGE

By

C. R. Richards, President Lehigh University

*Address Delivered Before Alumni of Western Conference Colleges, Hotel
Astor, New York City, on January 30, 1925*

THE prosperity and relative standing of any commonwealth depends upon the variety and extent of its natural resources, the diversity of its industries, the accessibility of necessary raw materials not produced within its own boundaries, the location of markets for its surplus products, the extent of its transportation facilities and the intelligence and initiative of its people. The success of any democratic or representative government is dependent upon the general level of education of its citizens, and the public school is, therefore, an essential feature in the national life of any country thus governed. The idea has been expressed in various ways but probably no more forcefully than in President Coolidge's proclamation setting aside the week beginning November 19, 1923, as Education Week. In this document he stated: "Our country adopted the principle of self-government by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free were worthy of being educated. Those who had the duty and responsibility of government must necessarily have the education with which to discharge the duties of citizenship. The sovereign had to be educated; the sovereign had become the people." Again in the same proclamation he said: "Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this there is no guaranty for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self-government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand."

The founders of the republic were fully aware of the need for general education, and the public school has, therefore, always been regarded as an important and essential factor in our national life. Those far sighted men who were responsible for the inauguration of American institutions did not foresee—unless possibly very dimly—the need of the state for higher education. This lack of understanding of the importance of higher education is not surprising for at that time little had been done towards the development in America of colleges and universities. It is true that a few such institutions were founded dur-

ing colonial times as sectarian institutions, giving instruction in theology, philosophy and the classics, as a preparation for men who expected to enter the ministry or to become gentlemen of leisure. The need for higher education in preparation for the law and medicine was not recognized as essential until comparatively recent times.

Beginnings of Higher Education

The development of the small denominational college received its impetus during the nineteenth century when such institutions sprang up in various parts of the country with the support of one or another of the various religious sects; but the idea that the state should participate in higher education developed very slowly, although it should be noted that the University of Tennessee was founded in 1794, the University of Georgia in 1801, the University of Indiana in 1824 and the University of Virginia in 1825. In each of these early state universities, as in the other colleges which preceded them, the work of the institution was modeled on the pattern of the older European universities. Science received scant attention; in fact, science at that time was practically undeveloped or unknown.

In colonial times and during the early history of the republic, our people were chiefly interested in agriculture. After achieving independence, however, the opportunities for the development of various manufacturing industries were greatly increased and the need for them rendered more evident. Because of the lack of men conversant with the industries of the time, those far-seeing men who attempted their development in this country found themselves greatly handicapped. It was at this time that a new note in American education was struck with the organization of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1824 to furnish instruction "in the application of science to the common purposes of life," in order to train and to teach "the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics * * * and who will be highly useful to the community in the diffusion of a very

useful kind of knowledge with its applications to the business of living." Thus the need of scientific and technical education was first recognized as essential to the "business of living" as it was characterized in the first announcement of the Institute. That the development of science and of its possible applications to the ordinary affairs of life which began with the nineteenth century would quickly change the whole character of our modern civilized life, was first recognized by Stephen Van Rensselaer, and it was further recognized some twenty-three years later through the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. The development of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865 and of Lehigh University in 1866 definitely established the importance of scientific and technical education.

The Land Grant Colleges

Agitation for the development of some system of general industrial education, particularly in agriculture, was begun seventy-five or eighty years ago when various organizations of farmers passed resolutions regarding the need for better training for work in agriculture and allied lines. The first definite plan for the establishment of a general system of industrial education was proposed by Mr. Jonathan B. Turner, of Illinois, in 1852, when he suggested that Congress make grants of land for the endowment of industrial colleges. This suggestion was incorporated in an Act of Congress passed during President Buchanan's administration and vetoed by him. Four years later, in 1862, Congress again passed an act of similar purport sponsored by Senator Justin Morrill, of Vermont. This bill was approved by President Lincoln and it thus became possible for the several states to develop by federal aid the various land grant colleges.

The organization of the land grant colleges more than any other single factor was responsible for the development of our present system of industrial education in engineering and agriculture; and as a result, instruction in agriculture, engineering and applied science is now offered by a great number of technological institutions and agricultural and mechanical colleges organized under the Land Grant Act, by state universities organized independently of this Act and by endowed colleges and universities. To a large extent the introduction of such work into the college curriculum has tended to revolutionize educational ideals and to break down the ancient and conservative belief that anything in education which is useful cannot have edu-

cational value. It is doubtful, however, whether this traditional belief can ever be completely destroyed for it is probably true that many educators still believe in an aristocracy rather than a democracy of learning. This belief is based upon ideals which were developed when educational opportunities were limited to those persons who were preparing themselves for the recognized learned professions and to those who through financial independence sought an education for its own sake without regard to its application to the affairs of life. Naturally, these educational traditions seriously interfered with the early development of the new technical education, and to a certain extent their perpetuation has interfered with the progress of more modern and democratic ideals of education. The introduction of practical subjects, the so-called "bread and butter" subjects, into the curriculum met with derision and, in many cases, the active opposition of the exponents of the older standards of education.

The development of these land grant and other technical and scientific colleges involved serious responsibilities in building up faculties and in perfecting plans for instruction and ideals which would govern the new education. At that time the educational requirements for the training of engineers were not fully appreciated and practically nothing was known about the educational needs in agriculture. In consequence, an effort was made to modify the traditional college curriculum to meet the fancied needs of those who were preparing themselves for practical work. Considering this lack of understanding of the purposes of technical education, it is small wonder that in comparison with our present practice and experience the early curriculums and methods of instruction seem feeble and ineffective.

Popularizing the College

Fifty years ago few men and almost no women aspired to go to college. The organization of the land grant colleges and other state supported institutions tended to popularize higher education and to make it easier to secure. Furthermore, it soon became evident that the new education had opened up opportunities for a useful career in lines other than the traditional learned professions of theology, law and medicine. The astonishing developments in agriculture and the technical industries, and more recently in business administration, created an increasing demand for men having specialized training which qualified them for work in these industries and for their further advancement. Fifty years

ago, and even twenty-five years ago, the college graduate was regarded as an object of suspicion by most self-prepared men of affairs; and a college degree was in some cases a handicap rather than an asset in securing a foothold in industry. That condition has been entirely changed; the college graduate has come into his own; he is eagerly sought for positions of responsibility in every field of human activity and his degree, therefore, has come to be a kind of currency whose value is very real and which cannot be destroyed,—a value indeed which may be enhanced through the increasing prestige of the institution which conferred it. As a consequence of this recognition of the practical value of a college education, the enrollment in the colleges has increased until in most of the state-supported institutions and many of the privately endowed ones, it has come to be a most serious problem in administration. Aside from the value of a college education and the college degree, it has come to be the fashion to go to college, for college contacts endow their possessor with a certain degree of social prestige, with a wide circle of acquaintanceship and with a degree of influence, no one of which can be so readily secured through other channels.

Advantages of a College Education

Despite the expansion of knowledge and the means for acquiring it and of the rapid growth in the size of educational institutions, the number of college graduates in the United States is less than 1% of its total population. This small group of men and women are, however, responsible for most of the great achievements which excite the wonder and admiration of their fellows. To a very large extent they include the real leaders in every desirable branch of human activity. When considering the achievements of college graduates, it must be borne in mind that they constitute a group of individuals which, in the phraseology of the theory of evolution, represent the survival of the fittest. This group has survived the vicissitudes of the grammar school, the high school and the college or university. It has been suggested that this selective process may be more responsible for the success of the group than is the instruction which its members received during their college career. Undoubtedly, this selective process is a factor which influences the success of the men and women who survive. There is absolutely no doubt in my own mind, however, that the college training does give something to the individual who receives it which he cannot secure equally well by any other process of training. Not all of the value received

from college education results from the actual work of the classroom, for the college life is a composite of many things which contribute to its value. The associations with one's fellows, the inspiration and example set by some favorite professor, the student activities, and the acquisition of ideals and of that intangible thing called "college spirit," are important factors. Useful men and women and great leaders may be developed through their own efforts without the training which the college affords; such development is, however, vastly more difficult today than it was formerly and it will be increasingly difficult in the future. The complications of modern civilized life, the tremendous advance in knowledge, and the increasing competition of college graduates, renders it more difficult than formerly for a young man without the advantages of a college education to secure a foothold.

Problems of Education

Despite our pride in the achievements of higher education in America, educators generally recognize that the advancement of education is of necessity a process of evolution and that we shall probably always fall far short of perfection in its conduct. Even as life itself has grown more complex, so have the problems of college administration. It has always been, and probably always will be, difficult to secure faculties which fully meet our ideals. The financing of our colleges has become increasingly difficult, for present day standards have led to tremendous increases in the cost of instruction. The curriculum itself has not, and probably never can be, finally established. It must be frequently modified to meet changing ideals and conditions. It is interesting to view our educational status through the eyes of that distinguished English writer, Mr. H. G. Wells, who, in his discussion of the American commonwealth, says: "Since the American constitution was planned, our conception of history and our knowledge of collective psychology has undergone very considerable development. We are beginning to see many things in the problem of government to which the men of the eighteenth century were blind; and courageous as their constructive disposition was in relation to whatever political creation had gone before, it fell far short of the boldness which we in these days realize to be needful if this great human problem of establishing a civilized community of will in the earth is to be solved. They took many things for granted that now we know need to be made the subject of the most exacting scientific study and the most careful adjustment. They thought it was only necessary to set up schools and

colleges, with a grant of land for maintenance, and that they might then be left to themselves. But education is not a weed that will grow lustily in any soil, it is a necessary and delicate crop that may easily wilt and degenerate. We learn nowadays that the under-development of universities and educational machinery is like some under-development of the brain and nerves, which hampers the whole growth of the social body. By European standards, by the standard of any state that has existed hitherto, the level of the common education of America is high; but by the standard of what it might be, America is an uneducated country."

Alma Mater's Gift

So far as I am aware, at no place has higher education ever been self-supporting. It is subsidized through the generosity of individuals, by the church and through public taxation. Colleges and universities spend annually upon each of their students an amount varying from \$300 to \$1,000 more than the student himself pays in fees. In each college graduate, therefore, there has been a cash investment on the part of the institution of from \$1200 to \$4000. This willingness to subsidize the education of individuals strikingly illustrates the esteem in which educational processes are held and the recognition of the need of modern society for an adequate number of individuals who are trained to cope with problems of civilized life.

The college has, therefore, rendered a very tangible service to its graduates. It has invested its money in them and it has given them a training which they will in time be able to capitalize to their financial advantage, without including the personal satisfaction which comes through successful achievement and service to one's fellows. In return for the benefits which the college has conferred upon its alumni, have they any responsibilities towards their Alma Mater? Assuredly they have, and it has been my observation that many of them realize these responsibilities fully. This has been particularly true with the alumni of the endowed institutions of the country, whose affection for their Alma Mater seems to be more real than that which has so far been displayed by the alumni of the state-supported institutions. In many of these endowed institutions the alumni have responded generously to the need of their college for financial assistance and they have returned to it a part, and in a vast number of instances, much more than was invested in them while they were students. At Yale University, for instance, the Alumni Loyalty Fund frequently yields several hundred thousand

dollars in a single year for the maintenance and development of the University. At many of these institutions, individual alumni have provided special funds for various specific purposes, such as the establishment of academic chairs, the erection of new buildings and the development of equipment. In a few of the state institutions, a similar interest has been shown in the advancement of their college by a limited number of alumni, although there has apparently been a feeling on the part of many of these alumni that because the institution is supported by the state they have no responsibility for its future or interest in its affairs. In fact, I have known college graduates who have shown so little appreciation for the benefits which they received from their Alma Mater as to feel that they had favored their college by attending it.

Value of a Degree Fluctuates

Aside from sentimental reasons which play a large part in the attitude of the alumni towards their Alma Mater, they should have a very deep concern over her progress and standing. No matter how high the standing of an institution may have been, it cannot long mark time and retain its position among similar institutions. It must either go forward or relatively it drops behind, for knowledge and educational standards and conceptions are constantly expanding. The value of the degree which the individual alumnus holds is directly proportional to the standing of the college conferring it. It is good business, therefore, for the alumnus to see to it that the value of the diploma which he holds is not depreciated. To this end it is not sufficient for the alumni to return to their college once a year or once in five years and develop for the occasion a certain amount of sentiment over the days which are past. If the alumnus is a true son, he will need to show his affection and interest in more tangible ways.

In the state-supported institutions it has rarely been necessary to appeal to the alumni for financial support except occasionally for the erection of some memorial or some structure which the state would probably be unwilling to provide. However, they can be of very material assistance to college officers in their efforts to secure from the state appropriations adequate for the growing needs of the institution. Legislators who are not informed about the importance of higher education to the commonwealth, who are not familiar with the needs and problems of their state educational institutions, can through the alumni be led to understand the vital importance of the machinery for higher edu-

cation to the welfare of the state. Frequently, the alumni can do more than the college officials themselves to make the officers of the state understand these problems. With the enormous increase in enrollment in the state-supported schools and with the growing costs of education, there is grave danger that legislators may hesitate to continue further to increase the already very large appropriations for the support of higher education. Should this condition obtain, the standards of these institutions will inevitably suffer, for so far there has been no means devised for limiting the enrollment in these institutions, nor have the legislators looked with favor upon any material increase in the tuition or other fees.

The Alumnus as a Critic

In education, as in many other fields, the non-expert frequently assumes a knowledge which justifies his criticism of the plans and purposes proposed by those who are presumably experts. Alumni criticism of the curriculum or of the faculty can rarely be given much weight, for, no matter how splendidly educated they themselves may be, they are rarely competent to offer constructive criticism unless it be in lines in which they have specialized after graduation.

Probably most of the alumni criticism of their Alma Mater is hurled at individuals connected therewith, against whom they have developed some grudge dating back to their own college days. When a member of the faculty has antagonized a very large number of his students it may be a cause for grave concern on the part of administrative officers. It is a rather rare individual, however, who has the good will of every former student. Alumni who are critical of a member of the faculty and who demand his dismissal do not always realize that practically every instructor develops a following and that the summary dismissal of an individual from an institution which is primarily a sentimental one may have the most disastrous effects. Nevertheless, the helpful criticism of alumni is always welcome and every college officer seeks the advice of the men whom he knows to be truly interested in the welfare of the institution. While helpful criticism is stimulating, carping criticism is generally harmful and always discouraging.

The alumni can help their college by helping it to secure students giving the greatest promise of intellectual achievement and by discouraging the attendance of young men and young women who have no serious purpose in going to college. Altogether too large a percentage of the student body is made up of loafers who are

uninterested in the serious affairs of college life and who fail to respond to the stimulus of intellectual pursuits. The presence of such students involves a great economic loss and it tends to bring higher education into disrepute.

The Alumnus and Athletics

The enthusiasm of the alumni for their Alma Mater frequently leads them to interfere in activities in a manner which is harmful to the institution and prejudicial to the maintenance of that fine code of ethics for which the college must stand if it is to continue to exercise an effective influence upon the development of our national life. In no respect perhaps is this more strikingly shown than in the attitude of the alumni toward intercollegiate athletics. Athletics should develop the physical man so that his intellectual powers may be more effectively employed. To secure this desirable result demands the proper physical training of every student. Because, however, of its great emotional appeal, we have overly emphasized intercollegiate athletics which afford physical training only to a very limited number of students. Very largely through alumni influence intercollegiate athletics have been so prostituted as to render them positively undesirable in their effects upon the general character and the code of ethics of college students. When, in order to secure winning teams our athletes are subsidized by one device or another and the spirit of graft and of hypocrisy is thus openly and flagrantly encouraged, the college boy is led to believe that anything is right if you can get by with it. Men thus educated will be more dangerous to society than the uneducated grafter or crook. The student must learn that honesty and decency are a man's chief virtues and most valuable assets. I speak very strongly upon this point for my admiration for athletic sports is so great that I dislike to see them debauched and made the agency for a kind of training which is altogether pernicious. I take it, therefore, that in so far as the alumni assist in the process of proselyting athletes, by paying them for attending college, and in other ways destroying the spirit of fair play, they are engaging in activities, which, instead of helping, are very seriously handicapping the development of the fine ideals and traditions of college life.

Again, the alumni constitute one of the most serious menaces to the development and maintenance of proper moral standards among students. Without desiring to argue about the propriety of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the laws based thereon, I take it that no institution which is attempting to develop the hearts and minds

and characters of the young men intrusted to it can condone the flagrant disregard of the law, which has developed in connection with the enforcement of national prohibition. Many college students today seem inclined to go to greater excesses in the use of intoxicating liquors than in the past. College officers are doing everything in their power to create a proper sentiment against these evils, but their task is rendered vastly more difficult when the alumni of a fraternity carry liquor into the fraternity house and when it seems necessary that every alumni dinner or reunion be sufficiently wet to supply the stimulus for what is regarded as a hilarious time.

The alumni are, therefore, at once the

hope and the problem of the colleges and universities of the country. Their success is a testimonial to the effectiveness of higher education. We solicit their enthusiastic support of the worth-while activities which the colleges are endeavoring to foster, for we realize that it is to them that we must look for sympathetic understanding of our problems. College officers know that to a very large extent they do have the sympathetic backing of their alumni; but how the tremendous force of alumni opinion may be guided and stimulated to assist in the further advancement of education and of high idealism is a problem which the alumni themselves must consider and solve.

PROF. P. A. LAMBERT, '83, DIES SUDDENLY

**Stricken While Taking His Favorite Sunday Walk Along the Monocacy Creek.
Had Been in Poor Health.**

THE TRAGIC passing of Prof. P. A. Lambert, Head of the Department of Mathematics at Lehigh, and probably the best loved member of Lehigh's faculty, has blighted the entire University with sorrow and shock.

Prof. Lambert left his home Sunday afternoon, February 15, for his usual walk. When he did not return by evening, his family became alarmed and notified the police. Searching parties were organized by the undergraduates, and it was two of the latter who discovered his umbrella, lying on the bank of the creek above the dam, late Sunday night. The creek was swollen by recent thaws and was eight or ten feet deep at that point. The body was found Monday morning by the sorrowful group of volunteer workers from the University.

What the circumstances of Prof. Lambert's tragic death were, will probably never be known. He had been in poor health for some months, having been forced to give up his University work this college year while he was taking insulin treatments for the disease with which he was suffering. In spite of his enforced inactivity, he retained his usual jovial manner, and was as cheerful and alert as always. The treatment which he was taking was apparently gradually improving his condition, although for a few days prior to his death he had not felt so well. Whether he was suddenly stricken by some complication of the disease while he was strolling along the bank of the creek, or whether his drowning was simply a tragic accident caused by slipping on the

icy banks of the stream are matters of conjecture.

This sudden and irreparable loss to Lehigh comes just as this issue of the *BULLETIN* is being printed, and it is therefore impossible at this time to pay appropriate tribute in these pages to the man whose inspiring influence on generations of students, and whose steady hand has for so many years been felt guiding the advance of his beloved Lehigh. Since becoming an instructor in the Department of Mathematics at Lehigh in 1884, he had devoted his splendid mind and his tireless energy entirely to the work for his Alma Mater. Beloved by literal thousands of his former students, his sage counsel and keen perception has stood in their minds as a personification of Lehigh's scholastic standard. As those students became alumni they came even more to appreciate the undying loyalty and unflagging interest that Lambert maintained for Lehigh, for there was never a project which concerned the welfare of the University in which his advice and co-operation was not sought, and never a time when the project did not benefit by his help and interest.

It will be some time before we, at the University, will be able to realize that Lambert is gone. It seems as incredible as the thought of our campus without Packer Hall. The realization that his classes will no longer know his genial personality, that the tangled foot-paths of South Mountain will no more hear the swish of his exploring cane, is hard to conceive. A great big part of Lehigh has gone from us.

ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN

ALUMNI COUNCIL TO CONSIDER LEHIGH PLAN—SERVICE MEN GIVE THEIR BONUS—1924 "LOYALTY FUND"

NO TABLE is published this month as the changes since last month in number of subscriptions and amount subscribed have been slight. Payments, however, continue to be excellent.

The Campaign has now run its limit along its original lines and it is necessary to decide as to its future character. That will be the principal business of the Alumni Council at their meeting on February 21, in the Memorial Building at Lehigh. Some work can still be effectually done by the District Committees but the classes can probably get better results. It is for them to decide whether they will undertake this work. Several classes have already volunteered to do so but we have held them back, waiting the decision of the Alumni Council. If the Council feels that the next step is a class canvass there is no doubt the classes will willingly undertake it. Perhaps the principal question for the Council to decide is whether the so-called Lehigh Plan is to be adopted to succeed the Endowment Campaign. By this plan a single payment is made each year to Lehigh which will cover alumni dues, BULLETIN subscription, class dues and such aid to the college as each man feels he can give yearly. While we are building up our endowment from other sources much, perhaps all, of this money will go towards income so as to rapidly increase the efficiency of our college. With the growth of productive endowment less and less of this yearly gift will be needed for income and more and more of it can be put into permanent endowment. This is a big question and the Council will consider it in all its phases.

Service Men Give Their Bonus

Last winter one of our service men suggested giving his bonus to Lehigh's Endowment Fund. He said he did not want any remuneration from Uncle Sam to cover the services he gave willingly, considering it a privilege as well as a duty to fight for his country. But as long as the bonus bill had passed he would make application for his and make Lehigh the final recipient. Since that time others among our service men have done likewise and during the past few weeks the inquiries about the acceptability of this method of giving to Lehigh have increased. In most cases the boys have decided to take the twenty-year insurance policies and name Lehigh as the beneficiary. Apparently all who have written were doubtful as to whether this would be acceptable as of course there is no immediate benefit to the college. We want to make it clear that the Endowment Committee is more than delighted to accept such contributions.

1924 Loyalty Fund

Last May the Senior Class decided to raise \$10,000 as a gift to their Alma Mater. Their plan was to secure pledges averaging \$100 each, payable regularly over a period of five years, so that at their five-year reunion they could announce that their gift to Lehigh was consummated. Unfortunately this decision came so close to graduation there was no time to properly canvass the class. In spite of the handicap of canvassing the class by letter about \$8,500 has already been pledged and it looks as though more than \$10,000 will be subscribed.

It is needless to say that the Endowment Committee are mightily pleased with this precedent that 1924 has established. If each class as it graduates takes its cue from '24 and it becomes a custom for each graduate to pledge an initial gift to the University of \$100, payable during his first five years after graduation it will mean a steady increment for the Endowment Fund. More than that, it will establish at once in each graduate's mind that his turn has come to do for the future generations of students what previous graduates have done for him. More power to 1924 and to every class with the initiative to establish new and worthwhile precedents.

'83 FINISHES AN EASY WINNER

BUT THE CUP IS STILL TO BE WON—'91 BREAKS INTO BONUS CLASS—'23 LEADS THE FIELD IN NUMBERS—A FEW HAVEN'T HEARD STARTER'S GUN YET

NURMI has nothing on '83 when it comes to hanging up records for speed! The smoke from the starter's pistol had hardly cleared away before '83 snapped the tape at the 100 per cent. line, and finished without even getting winded. How do they do it? Well, that's A. E. Forstall's secret. The same mail that brought the check that made '83 the first 100 per cent. class this year, also brought a check for \$300, drawn on the '83 treasury, and contributed to the Memorial Building, to be applied wherever it would do the most good. Some class, what? The treasurer reports that he has reduced the '83 principal to a point where he won't have to worry about clipping coupons, and now he'll have the fun of building it up all over again.

Well, '83 has set the pace for the rest of us, but they don't win the active membership cup because they've already won it once, and according to the rules, it's still anybody's race. '91 showed good form, and rounded the third quarter this month running strong. In fact, these two classes, coached by the Forstall boys, were the only entries to pass the three-quarter mark last month. Of course, every class can't expect to have such experienced trainers, but '20, '21 and '23 each have men on their squads who were brought up under the same system and it seems as though they ought to be put on the coaching staff. How about it, Eddie, "King" and Charlie?

'89 and '95 are running neck and neck, with the 30-year class a slight favorite on account of the reunion that will wind up their race. "Bob" Taylor has just sent out a letter to '95 to see how many were planning to come back for the big argument (for no '95 reunion is complete without a scrap). He planned to put everyone who was surely coming on the committee on attendance, but a week later he had received so many replies that the printer couldn't get all the names on the letter-head.

'90 is also sitting up to take notice, and crept up on '92 before Davis noticed what was happening. In fact, '90 is running a heady race, holding a steady stride and keeping a reserve for the final sprint at the finish. This June will be the first time they ever had a 35-year reunion, and if the '90 band doesn't play that 100 per cent. tune, on June 6, we'll all be surprised.

One of the prettiest features of this month's race was '98's nifty spurt, which brought her up even with '96. "Hank" Scovil, '98's veteran coach, started at scratch, and deliberately let the rest of the field take the lead so as to have the fun of passing them, one by one. It's great sport, if you can get away with it, but most of

these runners are old hands at the game and have a trick or two in their own bags, so watch your stride, '98.

1900 opened up a little on the last lap, but '01 is watching out of the corner of his eye and manages to hold a comfortable lead. Well, they'll need it when '00 gets warmed up and gets down to business on their program of "100 per cent. attendance of 100 per cent. active members" at their 25-year party in June.

As usual, '04 easily leads the field of twentieth century classes. As sure as June rolls around, Parke Hutchinson is waiting to collect the '04 bonus. It's become a habit with this class, and now it's just a question of how much their refund will amount to. This year, '05 ought to give them a little competition, though, for the '05 clan is assembling for their 20-year reunion, and it has the makin's of a rip-snorter. I don't know whether President "Dan" Berg has got a reunion committee working or not, but with "Billy" Estes and "Frank" Ryan here in Bethlehem, the local arrangements ought to be easy.

'06, '07 and '08 haven't heard about the race yet. Any of them could cut loose with a winning sprint that would put them up with the leaders, but so far they seem content to jog along at an easy pace. '09 is holding a good steady gait that will bring them into the dividend class by June. '10 is showing plenty of pep, but as fast as Myrl Jacobs collects dues to bring the percentage up, Swope digs up some long lost members of the class to pull it down again.

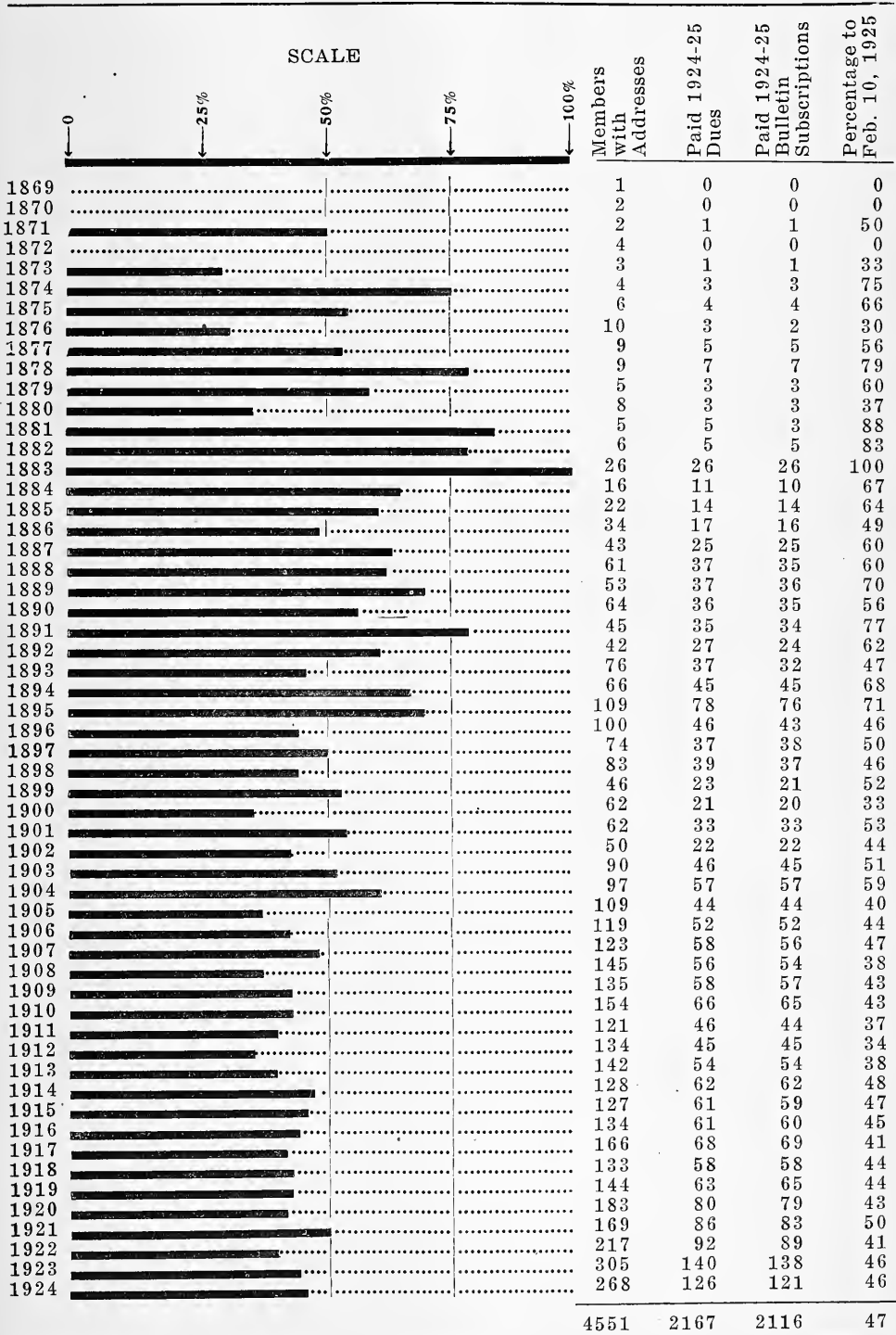
'11, '12 and '13 are running a little race of their own, with '13 a slight favorite. For the first time in many months, '14 showed no gain on the last lap, but that was probably because '14 is busy right now with plans for a class tablet for the Alumni Memorial Building. '15 maintains a small lead over '16, but '16 has just taken on a new trainer in the person of Herb Leslie, and he and Eddie Clement have their heads together over on the side lines. That means action, pretty soon.

'17, '18, '19, and '20 are jockeying for the pole, with '18 and '19 neck and neck. Run, you fellows, run! We're rooting for all of you and may the best class win! Notice how '21 is stepping out. That lad will make a star, one of these days. And '23—say, watch that boy go. He's working off some of the fat now, but 305 is still a little heavy for a sprinter. At that though, '23 and '24 are nip and tuck, and while the former leads the field with 140 paid up members, the yearlings are a good second with 126.

It's a good race, all along the line and it would take a rash dopest to pick the winner at this early date. Come on, Lehigh,—only 4 more laps! Run!

CLASS GUARANTEE PLAN

STANDING OF CLASSES, FEBRUARY 10, 1925



COLLEGE AND ALUMNI NEWS

"Mid-Years" Take Annual Toll

THE FIRST GAME of the annual double-header, students vs. faculty, has just passed into history. The faculty rolled up a score of between sixty and seventy home runs, but as some 1050 undergraduates re-appeared after the term reports were mailed, it is generally admitted that the latter won.

The winter sports have been resumed with the same familiar faces in the line-ups. The basketball team had no more trouble rolling up the necessary "hours" than they seem to have collecting basket tallies. In fact, the average scholarship of the varsity five is probably as high as that of any other five men picked at random from the student body. I have no figures to prove such a statement, but I know that at least three of the men on this year's team didn't have to do any explaining to dad when the term report went home. The wrestlers, too, managed to keep their shoulders off the mat. "Billy" Sheridan shut up shop for a week, and told his proteges to try out their holds on the books. The biggest single loss was to tennis, when the Faculty dealt a series of service aces to "Fritz" Mercur, rated number four among the stars of the Middle States, and the main-stay of this year's team. "Fritz" will also be missed from the soccer team, which he would have captained next fall.

Foremost among the casualties on the football squad was W. C. "Poss" Greer, captain of the team during the season just past, and a veteran lacrosse man. It was tough luck for "Poss," with only a half year to go, and everyone felt mighty sorry about it, for he has pegged away at the books conscientiously, but couldn't quite make the grade. However, he took it like a man and is planning to come back for his degree next year. "Don" Dietrich, varsity center, will also be lost to the team next fall, as he resigned shortly before the exams. Cannon, varsity end, who came to Lehigh from Dartmouth, and played his first year of varsity football at Lehigh last season, also fell by the wayside. Jacobs and McGoldrick, both of whom looked promising on the 1923 squad, made unsuccessful attempts to pass the re-entrance requirements.

Plenty of Publicity on Football

Most of us figured that the football season closed for Lehigh on November 22, but the newspapers have extended it well into the winter for us. The coaching situation at Harvard has been teasing the dopesters for weeks, and naturally, Lehigh has been drawn into the lime-light because of our contract with Percy Wendell, who has been the man most generally suggested as a possible successor to "Bob" Fisher, who is understood to have refused a renewal

of his contract. There has never been any uncertainty as to Wendell's coming to Lehigh in 1925 since early December, when our Board of Control recommended his appointment as head coach, the action was approved by President Richards, the Board of Trustees made the appointment and Mr. Wendell accepted the terms of the contract. Nevertheless, theories based on the supposition that our contract with Wendell was void if he were called to Harvard, have furnished the basis for columns of speculation.

Probably the following extract from the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* of January 22 will be of interest in this connection:

"It is useless to try to conceal the fact that graduates and undergraduates have been dissatisfied with the record of the eleven for the past two or three years and that Fisher has been adversely criticised. Before commenting on this criticism, one may ask where Harvard could find a better coach if it decided not to retain Fisher.

"The football committee has probably taken into consideration at least twenty men. The one who has been most generally suggested as a possible successor to Fisher is Percy L. Wendell, '13, who has been highly successful as coach at Williams College and has recently been engaged to take charge of the Lehigh eleven for three years. In some way, through no fault of Wendell's the fact has leaked out that he stipulated in his contract with Lehigh that he should be free to give up his position there at the end of any season if he were asked to take charge of football at Harvard, his own College. But Wendell is under obligations to carry out his agreement with Lehigh for at least one year; his contract probably so provides, and, even if a strict construction of the contract might seem to permit him to come to Cambridge for the season of 1925, such a step would obviously be unfair to the Lehigh football management, which would then, at a late hour, have no coach for the ensuing season. Wendell, therefore, is ineligible for appointment at Harvard now, even if he wants to come and even if the Athletic Committee and the football committee want him—two conditions which may, or may not, be improbable."

Fast Five Has Eight Victories in Succession to Date

Just as we O.K.'d the last proof of the BULLETIN last month, we were able to slip in the score of the Albright game, which gave us four straight wins and the fifth win out of six games. Since that time the basketball team has played only three games, as mid-year exams have occupied the center of the stage. However, we'll try to slip in the score of the Bucknell game on the proof this month, and if you find that the figure in the left hand column is greater than the corresponding figure in the right, you may tell the world that our boys have piled up eight straight victories.

Rutgers came to Taylor Gym for the return game on January 16, and had us worried in the second half when they took a sudden brace and were rapidly cutting down Lehigh's lead when the whistle blew. It was not a particularly good game. In

fact, it was one of the loosest played all season, lacking the accurate passing and speedy play that our boys have showed this season. Hess, Smith and Gallagher did most of the scoring.

The Muhlenberg game was fast and hard-played, and during the first half, at least, Lehigh showed wonderful form. Our passing was a joy to behold and goals from the field came thick and fast until the half ended with the score 21 to 9. Smith played a brilliant game for Lehigh. In the second period, Lehigh resumed the dashing attack, but lacked accuracy. Suddenly, Ziegenfuss, the Muhlenberg center, led a rally by shooting three goals from the field in rapid succession, Borelli followed suit and with four minutes left to play, our lead was cut to 5 points. Both teams scored another field goal in the closing minutes of the game and the final figures were 31 to 25. The regular varsity line-up of Smith and Hess, forwards; Gallagher, center; Weinstein and E. Schaub, guards, made up the team, with C. Schaub, a forward, on tap for emergency.

The Swarthmore game was a reversal of the previous procedures. The suburbanites took the lead early in the game and led by 10 to 5 near the end of the first half. Lehigh's defense had been consistently good, but the shooting inaccurate. In the last minute of play Lehigh brought the score up to 10 all. In the second period our boys hit their stride. Smith and Weinstein opened up a speedy passing attack, and Hess dropped 7 baskets from the field from all sorts of angles. Lehigh piled up 24 points while Swarthmore was collecting 6.

There's no room for argument about this basketball team of ours. It is a first-class club. We are lucky in having a group of natural-born players to start with and there is no doubt that Jim Baldwin has made the most of his material and taught them a lot about the game. I'm always superstitious about predictions, just like I am about singing "Lehigh Will Shine Tonight" between the halves, but when Muhlenberg went down to Easton and bounced Lafayette to the tune of 30 to 19, well—there's to be a meeting of the Alumni Council the day of the first Lafayette game. We trust all those who are able to attend will enjoy themselves *thoroughly*.

| Schedule | L.U. | Opp. |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| Dec. 10—Moravian College | 68 | 10 |
| Dec. 13—Princeton, away | 9 | 29 |
| Dec. 17—Seton Hall | 43 | 29 |
| Jan. 7—Toronto | 46 | 38 |
| Jan. 10—Rutgers, away | 49 | 38 |
| Jan. 14—Albright | 62 | 11 |
| Jan. 16—Rutgers | 26 | 22 |
| Jan. 21—Muhlenberg | 31 | 25 |
| Feb. 7—Swarthmore, away | 34 | 16 |
| Feb. 11—Bucknell, away | 29 | 20 |
| Feb. 16—Delaware. | | |
| Feb. 18—Fordham. | | |
| Feb. 21—Lafayette. | | |
| Feb. 25—Gettysburg. | | |
| Feb. 28—Lafayette, away. | | |

Wrestlers Thrown by Middies, Come Back at Princeton

The Navy is what might be called a discouraging team to start the wrestling season with. The Middies are always formidable on the mat, and this year they celebrated the opening of our season by carrying off the match by a 19 to 6 score—pretty lob-sided in print, but actually far from a walk-away for the sailor boys. The latter won five bouts, three on decisions and two on falls, while Lehigh's six points were the reward of decisions by Beck in the middle-weight class over the veteran Smith and by Captain "Ted" Burke in the 175 lb. class. "Max" Levitz, Lehigh's heavy-weight, lost by a margin of one minute and three seconds time advantage. In the 115 lb. class, Reed, wrestling his first bout for Lehigh lost the decision and Best, pitted against the 125 lb. captain of the Navy team, Timberlake, also lost on time, although he put up a hard struggle. Poliska, of Lehigh, was thrown by Latrobe in the 135 lb. bout and "Hank" Williamson lost to Dyson in the 145 lb. match.

Equally decisive and more encouraging was the 21 to 6 victory over Princeton, administered in Tigertown by three falls and two decisions. Williamson lost his bout with Captain Buttrey, of Princeton, by a very slight margin and Beck lost the decision in the 153 lb. class by 1 minute and 19 seconds. For the rest, "Jimmy" Reed scored the quickest fall of the meet in the 115 lb. class, Best threw the 125 lb. Royster in 3½ minutes, Washburn won over France with 6¼ minutes time advantage, "Ted" Burke had a safety margin of nearly 9 minutes and Max Levitz surprised the Tigers by gaining a time advantage of 2 minutes, 35 seconds over the veteran heavy-weight, Mesilahn.

Billy Sheridan's 1925 aggregation is up to form, and that means that Lehigh should have at least one intercollegiate champion. Captain "Ted" Burke is a likely candidate for that honor if all goes well, and there may be others who will enter strong bids before the season is over.

Schedule

| | L.U. | Opp. |
|---|------|------|
| Jan. 17—Navy | 6 | 19 |
| Jan. 24—Princeton, away | 21 | 6 |
| Feb. 14—Springfield. | | |
| Feb. 21—Penn State, away. | | |
| Feb. 28—Yale. | | |
| Mar. 7—M. I. T. | | |
| Mar. 14—Cornell, away. | | |
| Mar. 20-21—Intercollegiates, at Columbia. | | |

Clean Sweep for Swimmers So Far

The varsity swimmers opened the season by taking some of the "cockiness" out of the Freshmen, who have an unusually good delegation of water-babies this year. The score was 45 to 23, which would indicate that our Freshmen are about as strong as the varsity's rivals, to date. Wynn, a former Mercersburg boy, clipped two-fifths of

a second from the previous record for the 100-yard breast stroke in a meet between the Frosh and Blair Academy on Jan. 17, which the former won by 37 to 27.

But to return to the varsity's exploits: Having practiced up on the local talent, our boys invaded Manhattan on January 17 and splashed away with six firsts and a final score of 43 to 19. The first meet in Taylor pool was on February 7, when our boys met George Washington University and won easily by 48 to 23.

Captain Astarita can be counted on to score in the dives and Raleigh is a sure point-winner in the back-stroke, a stunt which he executes to perfection. Harmon, last year's captain, is very speedy in the sprints and a valuable member of the relay team. Coach "Hal" Gulick is optimistic over the prospects for a successful season.

Lafayette has been invited to join the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, in which case Lehigh would meet her annually in a dual meet as well as in the intercollegiates.

Schedule

| | L. U. | Opp. |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| Dec. 15—Frosh vs. Varsity..... | 45 | 23 |
| Jan. 17—New York University..... | 43 | 19 |
| Feb. 7—Geo. Washington Univ. | 48 | 23 |
| Feb. 14—Catholic University. | | |
| Feb. 20—Rutgers, away. | | |
| Feb. 21—Army, away. | | |
| Feb. 28—Swarthmore, away. | | |
| Mar. 7—Johns Hopkins. | | |
| Mar. 14—Intercollegiates. | | |

U. S. Marines Will Commission Lehigh R. O. T. C. Graduates

Rather flattering recognition of the esteem in which the Lehigh R. O. T. C. unit is held by the War Department is given by a recent letter of Major-General Lejeune of the U. S. Marine Corps, in which he announces that the Marine Corps will commission graduates of Lehigh's present Senior Class who have completed the prescribed military course.

The following extract from his letter to Dr. Richards is of interest:

I have noted with pleasure that Lehigh University has again achieved the distinction of being designated by the War Department a "Distinguished Military College." Therefore, I take this occasion to offer, through you, an opportunity to the members of the 1925 graduating class of your college for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Enclosed are application blanks and circulars of information for any young men interested in this matter. The applications which receive your favorable endorsement and that of the senior professor of Military Science and Tactics will be carefully considered by these Headquarters. Any remarks that you may care to make pertaining to the character, and the scholastic and military attributes of a candidate will be of assistance to me in determining the relative merit of all applicants.

No examination other than physical will be required of a graduate. A diploma will be accepted by the examining board in lieu of examination as to educational qualifications, and reliance will be placed on your recommendation as to character and suitability for appointment.

Freshman Basketball

The Freshman five journeyed to York, Pa., on January 10, and lost a hard-fought game to York Collegiate Institute, an aggregation with an enviable local record, coached by Clayton Bilheimer, '12, former Lehigh quarterback. Schwarzstein, Billmeyer and Marshall starred for the Frosh.

On January 14, Allentown Prep nosed out a 28 to 21 win over our yearlings in a well-played game. Adams, a 190 lb. guard on the Prep team, is slated for Lehigh next year, and should be heard from later, if all goes well.

Wyoming Seminary also scored a win over the Freshmen on January 16, by a score of 29 to 21.

Collection of Autographs Displayed in Library

An exhibition of autograph letters, owned by the Lehigh University Library, is now displayed in the exhibition cases in the Reading Room of the Library. It represents a selection of the most interesting letters in the collection, and covers letters from literary and scientific men, as well as statesmen, historians and presidents of the United States.

There is an autograph letter for each of the presidents from George Washington to Grover Cleveland, with the exception of Andrew Jackson. The library does not own any letters of presidents since the time of Grover Cleveland.

Letters of literary men are represented by: Cooper, Cowper, Coleridge, Dickens, Andersen, Thomas Moore, Bulwer-Lytton, Sir Walter Scott, Whittier, Longfellow, Irving, Holmes, Emerson, Goethe, Lever, Eugene Sue, Sothey, Sheridan and Voltaire.

Scientists are represented by: Berthollet, Cuvier, Lyell, Gay-Lussac, Humboldt, Audubon, Lavoisier, Silliman, Sir Humphrey Davy, Agassiz and Robert Fulton. There are also letters by Aaron Burr, Calhoun, Asa Packer, Daniel Webster and "Lighthorse Harry" Lee.

Most of the letters are interesting chiefly for their autograph, but others are interesting because of their content. One of the letters, that of Sir Humphrey Davy, gives quite a picture of society at his time, with an account of his fishing plans for the summer. This has been typewritten and the copy displayed beside the autograph.

BACH FESTIVAL DATES SET

The annual Bach Festival will be held in Packer Memorial Chapel on May 29 and 30, this year. Last spring the festival was called off on account of the illness of Dr. Wolle, the founder and leader of the choir. Tickets will be on sale to guarantors on March 16, and to the public, some time in April. Chapel arrangements will be in charge of N. M. Emery and T. Edgar Shields.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI CLUBS

NEW YORK LEHIGH CLUB

"Bill" Colling, '12, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the New York Lehigh Club, is supposed to write this. "Bill" must be busy on a new scenario (sure he is a movie magnate) for not a scrawl of his pen have we had and here it is the 7th of February. So if I call the distinguished speakers by the wrong names or give them positions in the transportation game in New York they never held, I refuse to accept the responsibility.

Paul Bucher, '98, the new President of the Club has certainly started out to inject a lot of system and energy into the workings of the organization. He has a bunch of new committees and proposes to make them work. Every chairman had to make a report and put himself on record as to his intentions. Paul has the right idea. With a thousand Lehigh men in the district of New York he is due to show the rest of us some class.

There was a nice dramatic touch at the start. After everyone was in their place ready to sit down, Morton Sultzer escorted Dr. Richards to his seat and this started the dinner off with a big Lehigh yell for our President. Then the dinner was on and with it came an entertainment by several singers and dancers. Unfortunately "Artie" Long, '89, was seated with his back to the entertainers and when a young lady singer began to interview in song Nagel, '08; Porter, '78, and others, "Artie" almost dislocated his neck in order not to miss anything. Hudson, '89, offered to sell him his seat but before they could agree on a price the song came to an end and "Artie" discontinued negotiations. Diebitsch, '89, after looking the young lady over carefully said she reminded him of a strange animal, "half dog, half bare," shot at Bear Mountain recently. It was this remark, no doubt, that stirred "Artie's" curiosity.

The best part of the entertainment was a great outburst of song led by "Bill" Colling, during which all the old songs were vociferously warbled, and which wound up in New York's regular P-rade to the air of "Everybody takes their hat off to Lehigh." This shook down the grub, started everybody's digestive apparatus to work and prepared the way for the speeches.

"Freddie" Portz, the Secretary, made an impassioned appeal for better attendance on the part of the older men, in which he spoke of one table containing "all the engineering brains" of the assemblage and especially remarked on the presence of the builder of the Grand Central Terminal. At its close Diebitsch was heard to remark, complacently, that it was the best speech he had ever heard.

Finally the crowd quieted down and

the speakers of the evening were called upon to give us the more solid part of the entertainment. Mr. A. I. Reisman, Designing Engineer of the Board of Transportation, New York City, gave a talk illustrated by lantern slides, showing the construction difficulties of subway building. He outlined the plans for future building to be done if New York can stop squabbling long enough to get to work. Mr. L. F. Harkness, Commissioner, New York State Transit Commission, gave us an excellent talk on the history of New York's subways and brought out forcibly the fact that this work, involving the expenditure of 500 millions of dollars has been done without the slightest trace of scandal.

Mr. T. H. Whitney, Vice-President of the B. M. T., paid a great tribute to the men who have given their lives to this work, surmounting not only construction but political obstacles in order to give New York transportation facilities. Mr. W. W. Harris, Vice-President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, outlined the value of the motor coach in relieving the congestion of the streets and taking care of the traffic the trolley cars are proving inadequate to handle. Altogether the four talks covered the subject in a thorough and illuminating manner.

An interesting talk was also given by H. F. J. Porter, '78, Secretary (and chief promoter) of the National Museum of Engineering and Industry, on the progress of this project created "to establish and maintain a permanent organization and home for commemorating the achievements and perpetuating the records of engineering and industrial progress."

The next dinner will either be a joint Lehigh-Lafayette affair or else a "movie" dinner with some "movie" stars to give it pep and color. So far we have not heard of the final decision in regard to this. But in any case it is sure to be good and you don't want to miss it, Mr. New York "Lehigher."

DETROIT LEHIGH CLUB PLAYS CARDS

We've held up this issue in the hope of getting a report of the Detroit Club's meeting on February 5, at the home of "Bob" Drummond, '06, when they were scheduled to play cards and chew the rag, but nothing has been heard since from "Russ" Neff, '14, the secretary. Neff's announcement advertized prizes for the winning card sharks and a "gab table" for those who didn't play. No mention was made of any prize for the best "gabber."

The Club has made plans for a theatre party in March, at which the Lehigh ladies will be entertained, and a golf tournament during the spring.

HOME CLUB RE-ELECTS OFFICERS FOR ANOTHER BIG YEAR

It was a mighty good turnout for a meeting that was not advertised beyond a simple announcement, that offered no attraction other than election of officers and that was held while Bethlehem was digging itself out of a couple of feet of snow. The annual meeting of the Lehigh Home Club, on February 6, at the Hotel Bethlehem, showed that a goodly crowd of members can be counted on to attend a meeting without urging.

The treasurer reported that the Home Club Dance which was held on January 23, at the Hotel Bethlehem, had eaten up all the cash reserve of the Club, due to disappointing attendance. There were fifty couples at the dinner and dance, but the revenue was not sufficient to meet expenses. However, "Al" Spooner, '11, the efficient Secretary-Treasurer, announced that it would all come out all right, and sure enough, everybody started paying their dues, and first thing we knew "Hop" Walters, '03, was suggesting another dance.

"Okey" was called on for a summary of affairs on the campus during the past year, and responded with an informal chat that pleased everyone. It was mostly about athletics and the progress made in that department since the new Board of Control took charge, and all were satisfied that Lehigh is on the right track.

Officers for 1925-26 were elected, as follows: President, H. R. Walters, '03; Vice-President, D. H. Brillhart, '06; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Spooner, '11; Board of Directors, O. B. Niesen, '10; H. G. Harvey, '09; J. Standing, '11; W. Schrempel, '14; M. L. Jacobs, '10; V. J. Pazetti, '13; F. V. Larkin, '14; J. C. Ganey, '20; D. G. Williams, '10; W. R. Okeson, '95; A. E. Buchanan, Jr., '18; W. L. Estes, Jr., '05; R. T. Dynan, '13, and A. C. Cusick, '23.

VAUCLAIN GUEST OF HONOR AT PHILADELPHIA DINNER

Annual Meeting of Philadelphia Lehigh Club Finds Organization Flourishing As Usual

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the Philadelphia Lehigh Club's annual dinner was the surprise occasioned by the election of the new Secretary-Treasurer. For the first time on record "Berny" did not attempt to resign and was re-elected for the twenty-third time without an argument. While on the subject of elections it might be mentioned in passing that several other officers were elected by the "steam roller," headed by Dick Morris, '89, and they are as follows:

President, Harry A. White, '95.
1st Vice-President, S. P. Felix, '03.
2nd Vice-President, Clifford F. Lincoln, '11.
Trustees, Walton Forstall, '91; F. A. Daboll, '96; Robert Farnham, '99; S. T. Harleman, '01.

The meeting was held in the Bellevue-Stratford on January 30, in one of the ball-

rooms on the roof. Going up in the elevator we heard what was unmistakably a gang of Lehigh men and immediately told the elevator man to stop. Following the noise, we found our party all right, gathered in a small room which did not look as if it were suitable for a banquet. We concluded that it must be the checking room, but it wasn't. Feeling much better, we re-entered the elevator and went up to the next floor, which turned out to be the right place, and we sat down to a very delicious meal, after which Berny announced that the Club showed a profit for the year of some \$160, which would be added to the cache of Liberty Bonds which the Club has already salted away.

Harry Toulmin, '90, was introduced as toastmaster by President Watts Mercur, '13. Toulmin introduced the first speaker, Mr. Samuel Vauclein, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who responded with a talk on "Optimism." "True optimism," he declared, "is merely confidence." "The true optimist has confidence in himself and everyone else and is willing to trust others and take the best advantage of their work in the furtherance of his own projects." "In this life," he said, "each job that comes along is harder than the last one." The young engineer often feels that the world is against him. He forgets to consider how much he is actually worth. Going to college doesn't make an engineer of a man. He has to be born with energy and with optimism, that is, confidence, and the belief that "there is nothing in the world that he cannot get away with if he tries."

Mr. Vauclein touched on the encouraging prospect for industry for the coming year and told of some of the interesting observations he had made in this connection on a recent tour of the country. His nonchalant references to his business dealings with the crowned heads of Europe made quite an impression on us poor engineers and drew a laugh when he referred to his correspondence with the Queen of Roumania, who wrote to assure him that the locomotives that he had sold to Roumania on credit would eventually be paid for. The speaker closed on a novel note, remarking that he hoped that the next time he was invited to a Lehigh party he would see everybody dolled up in their "boiled" shirts and with the ladies present. "You can't have a good time without the ladies," he declared. "After all, they are the real optimists and if we leave the future to them, we may be sure it is in good hands."

Toastmaster Toulmin in introducing the next speaker, Fred V. Larkin, '14, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Lehigh, referred to the story of "Dicky" Davis, who believed for years after he was flunked out of Lehigh that "if it hadn't been for that damned algebra I would have gotten through O. K." Larkin sketched conditions at Lehigh as he sees them. He spoke of the plan to limit the engineering enrollment to 900, with 300 each in the A.B. and Business

Colleges. He called attention to the fact that all the members of his department make it a practice to work during the Summer in some line closely connected with the subjects that they teach. He said that Lehigh is at present passing through a slump in its scholastic standards, which he explains by the natural tendency of the student body to "jockey around to find the irreducible minimum of work they can get by with under the new administration." "Lehigh has been primarily a teaching institution," he said. "In my opinion, it must be some time before we can take up research seriously, for it is seldom that one finds a good teacher and a good research man in the same person. I believe that research men will be gradually added to the Lehigh staff and that eventually we will fill an important place in this phase of the University work, for there is no question that the district in which we are located is an ideal center for research work."

In introducing "Okey," Toulmin fell back upon his medical lore and prescribed for every Lehigh alumnus who feels his in-

terest growing luke-warm, the following remedy: Take one ounce of loyal love for Lehigh, one ounce of true vision of Lehigh's aims and future possibilities, and one ounce of the intense ardor, endless enthusiasm and untiring devotion that is found in every ounce of muscle, every drop of blood in "Okey." After this send-off, Okey made one of his splendid speeches and sketched the wonderful work that has been accomplished in the past decade by the organized effort of Lehigh's alumni. We regret that we cannot give more details of this truly inspiring talk, but there are two reasons why it is impossible: first, Okey wants to use the same speech again, and, second, we didn't hear it, having been called out on important business.

The schedule of meetings of the Philadelphia Lehigh Club is as follows:

March 27, University Club.

April 24, University Club.

May 22, "Shad Dinner."

October 23, University Club.

November 19, "Beat Lafayette Dinner."

January 29, 1926, 33rd Annual Meeting.

LEHIGH MEN WHO WRITE

A. W. Hesse, '07, is the author of a series of articles on coal mining management, entitled, "The Principles of Coal Property Valuation," which appeared during the months of April to August, 1923. Since that time Hesse has received a number of requests to publish the material in book form.

Remember old "Doc" Spiegel, with the gold-toothed bull-dog, who used to appear perennially on the vacant lot at Brodhead and Packer and sell "snake-oil" by the fitful glare of gasoline torches? Well, get a copy of *Scribners* for February and read Kyle Crichton's ('16) story, "For Sale: Med Show," and it will all come back to you. You will see Professor Cooper haranguing the crowd from the tail-board of his crimson and gold wagon, and dispensing the "elixir of life," in this case, Kooper's Ka-wy-da, to those of his good friends who chanced to be overburdened with mortal ills and greenbacks. You'll follow him through the small towns of Indiana and Illinois, his entertainers spreading good cheer to the gaping spectators while he distributes the potent Ka-wy-da, until the summer wanes and the "med" show returns to Aurora, to hibernate. Then you'll see Professor Kooper, of Kooper's Med Show, become Professor Cooper, of Cambridge, the eminent geologist whose annual summer excursions "in search of archaeological treasure" are the envy of brother geologists not blessed with a "private fortune." You'll hear his son, just out of Harvard, explain why he has decided not to return to law school and you'll understand why the *Billboard* carried the ad—"For Sale—Med Show." Kyle has spun an entertaining yarn in a very agreeable style.

The first of M. A. DeWolfe Howe's series of articles, "Causes and their Champions," appears in the February number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It is called "The Red Cross and Clara Barton," at once the biography of a remarkable woman and the history of a great institution. "Not a single movement for the amelioration of human existence, not a single 'cause,' 'reform,'—call it what you will—has reached the point of accomplishing anything without a sacrificial effort on the part of one man or woman," begins the author. "Before the final achievement scores or hundreds more will have made their contribution to it. But almost invariably it is possible to look back, when the ends are accomplished, and to single out the person most closely identified with their beginnings."

Starting with the childhood and early training of this Massachusetts girl, the author traces the outstanding events in her life that seem to have conspired to fit her for the time when she should be brought in contact with her cause:—the rugged patriotism of her home environment, the forced apprenticeship at nursing while a mere child, her training as a school-teacher, her entrance into government work in Washington and her heroic work as a nurse, or rather "a sort of independent sanitary commission" during the Civil War. Then, the author turns to the Crimean War, when Florence Nightingale established her system of nursing at Scutari, the vision of a young Swiss, Henri Dunant, who first suggested a permanent organization in all civilized countries to render succor to the wounded, without distinction of nationality, in time of war. Eventually, through the active interest of the Swiss

government, the Red Cross was organized, but America, engaged at the time in civil war, was left out of the picture. In 1870, when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, Clara Barton was in Geneva, trying to regain her health, broken by her work in caring for the boys in blue and gray. Although practically an invalid, she threw herself into the work of mercy, and saw the Red Cross accomplishing what she had tried to do in America. "The cause and its champion had at last come together." The next 40 years of this remarkable woman's life were devoted to the development and organization of the Red Cross in America.

Howe's second article in this series will be on "The Rockefeller Philanthropies."

"Ants, Grass and Men" is the intriguing title of an article by Ezra Bowen, '13, head of the Department of Economics at Lafayette College, which appears in *The New Republic* of January 7, 1925. Bowen presents "A Sponge Theory of Population," maintaining that "cruelly high standards of living check the growth of population as effectively as ever did niggardly Nature." He points out that a colony of ants in the pantry grew up from the grocer's boy having carried in three or four settler ants and that as soon as the conditions of ant existence were importantly ameliorated by the upsetting of a jar of jelly on the pantry floor, the little colony became a great tribe. Then the cook pours liquids unfavorable to ant life into the cracks and the population diminishes rapidly. A similar cycle as applied to a patch of grass in a vacant lot is described in order to point out the analogy and complete the author's theory that the size of a population varies directly with the amelioration of the existent conditions and inversely with the level of the prevailing standard of living. "A soaring standard of living kills as directly as niggardly Nature," he says. "More, it cuts two ways: It strangles to death the unfit, and it drives the rest to late marriage and small families. Under given pressure a sponge will soak up and hold just so much water; under a given pressure from standards of living the conditions of human existence will soak up and hold just so much population."

Bowen also contributes an article "Progress—By Accident or Plan," to the February issue of the *Scientific Monthly*, official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Prof. Neal Carothers, head of the Department of Business Administration at Lehigh, contributes an article to the December issue of *Current History*, entitled, "Chaotic Currency Conditions in Europe."

Joseph B. Reynolds, '07, Associate Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lehigh, contributes an article to the January issue of *The Mathematics Teacher*, entitled, "Some Applications of Algebra to Theorems in Solid Geometry." The author's contention is that secondary school stu-

dents are likely to feel that the methods of analysis used in geometry are far removed from those in the study of other branches of Mathematics and he attempts to draw the attention of teachers to certain neat applications of algebra to theorems in solid geometry.

Harwood Frost, '93, very kindly forwards copies of his new magazine, "Ports and Waterways," and we note with pleasure that it is growing and improving in every way. To quote Editor Frost, "Ports and Waterways is a semi-technical periodical devoted to certain main lines of transportation and waterway activities, which, in turn, carry an associated interest in many varied lines of commerce and industry." The publication office is at 10 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PAUL M. PAINE, '91, Head of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library System, was recently selected to sound the keynote of a campaign for funds for Syracuse University. His signed editorial, which appeared in the *Sunday Herald*, contains so much that is a propos and was such a forceful and dignified appeal that we reproduce a few paragraphs herewith:

I think perhaps I was appointed to this task because it was felt that I am free from prejudice and can write in a calm, dispassionate and unbiased manner. It that is the reason, a great mistake was made. I can no more write in an unprejudiced way about the University and its needs than a hungry boy can speak coldly about food, or a born farmer about good soil, or a Scot deserving of the name about Scotland. I am prejudiced. I cannot see how any Syracusan can fail to be prejudiced, as I am, though I know there are some who are indifferent. Perhaps if those in Syracuse who think they have a right to be indifferent to the welfare of the University will but give ear to the recital of some of the prejudices which make the rest of us ardent advocates of the University, something will have been gained.

What is it worth to a city to have a community of six thousand teachers and students living here? What is it worth to be known as a center for higher education, a seat of learning, a place where attention is being called daily in a hundred class rooms to the things that make for higher citizenship? What is it worth to the churches; what is it worth to social and welfare organizations; what does it mean to the life of the city to have its younger population so largely composed of the best society that civilization has thus far produced? For let there be no mistake about this: College students are what they are, some worthy of their calling, some unworthy; but compare them, individual by individual with any other class of young folks in any stratum of society, and they will stand the test.

As for the teaching force, it was well said not long ago that the men and women who are depending upon their salaries as teachers for support are making their own contribution to this campaign; they were making it before the campaign began, and they have always been making it since the day when Dean Smalley entered as a freshman in the first class that began to study here.

A material asset, a source of light, a memorial—is that all? I think not. I think we owe also a debt to the city and the nation of the future. I think the country needs more than ever the services of such an institution.

WITH Our Advertisers

IN 1869 William H. White and Amasa White founded White & Bro., Inc. Today—fifty-three years later—the concern is under the exclusive control and operation of the two sons of one of the founders, Clarence B. White, '05, President, and Harry A. White, '95, Treasurer and Secretary, and is one of the largest and most noted manufacturers of non-ferrous metals in the world. On their books are the names of concerns that have been continuous purchasers of White ingot metals of various compositions since 1869.

"White" Ingots were used—in some cases exclusively—in the making of much of the U. S. Government's war material. Battleship and torpedo boat propellers were made of White "Marine Brand" manganese bronze. Shells, gun parts, range-finding parts—in all those places where metal had to meet the most difficult and exacting requirements, White alloys played their part in the great war.

"White" metals are sold under a bond which assures satisfaction to the purchaser. This merchandising plan is designed to offer the utmost in the way of a guarantee, and was a novel step in the sale of metal when inaugurated by White Bros. A bond is issued with each shipment, on the face of which is given the full analysis of the metal or alloy, its physical properties as determined by accurate tests, and a photo-micrograph showing its crystalline structure.

The plant, located in Philadelphia, is equipped with the most modern instruments for testing samples, as well as a complete chemical laboratory for control analysis.

"White" ingots can be distinguished from others, not only by the "W. B." which is cast in them, but by the fact that they are smaller than the usual ingot on the market; in fact they weigh just ten pounds, thus giving the foundryman a convenient unit for measuring his charge.

The White brothers are the only Lehigh men connected with the company at the present time.

The Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation has recently suffered a loss in the death of Mr. Lynn B. Easton, Manager of the Laidlaw Works, on January 24, 1925. He began his career with the Company as a time clerk. A tribute to Mr. Easton on behalf of the Worthington organization has been prepared and published by C. P. Coleman, '88, President of the Corporation.

DEATHS

L. I. Baldwin, '85

Leighton Irvin Baldwin, prominent consulting mining engineer of Salt Lake City, died in Portland, Oregon, early in January, 1925. He went West after leaving Lehigh and located in Boise, Idaho, where he was for several years city engineer. He had been located in Salt Lake City for the past three years as a consulting mining engineer. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Herbert Wright, '90

Herbert Wright, an examiner in the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D. C., died on December 17, 1924. Wright came to Lehigh from Northampton, Mass., and was graduated from the Mechanical Engineering Department.

A. A. Hesser, Jr., '12

Albert Augustus Hesser, Jr., manager of the Marine Department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died in Newark, N. J., on February 2, 1925, of septic poisoning, after a short illness. Hesser was born in Pottsville and came to Lehigh from there. He was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer and after working some years with the Central Railroad of New Jersey he took a law course at New York State Law School and was graduated in 1921. During the War he served two years in France as captain in the Fifty-fifth Engineers. He was 39 years old and is survived by his mother, Mrs. A. C. Hesser, of Philadelphia, one sister and two brothers, all of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity.

J. J. Mocclair, '27

Joseph J. Mocclair, a Sophomore at Lehigh, died at his home in New York City, on February 2, 1925. He was a member of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity and was on the "Burr" board and a member of the Mustard & Cheese Club.

MARRIAGES

Class of 1922

Arthur Rhea Little to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Grier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 18, 1924. (A little late, Bill, but congratulations just the same.)

Class of 1923

N. Rawlins Guthrie, Jr., to Miss Virginia Bower, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 24, 1924, in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are living at 279 Hudson Avenue, Newark, Ohio.

BIRTHS

Class of 1903

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Smith, of Newark, N. J., a daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, on January 12, 1925.

Class of 1913

To Mr. and Mrs. Morris D. Douglas, of Cleveland, Ohio, a son, Henry B. Douglas, 2nd, on December 29, 1924.

Class of 1914

To Prof. and Mrs. Dennis Kavanaugh, of Clemson, South Carolina, a daughter, on December 21, 1924. He writes, "Just like the other two 'Turks,' she is a precocious youngster. Her hair is short like all of the girls, her feet are small and she has many dimples, so you see that she isn't much different from all the girls of the present day. She even has a high color. If I keep this up I will be in Bill Todd's class."

Class of 1916

To Mr. and Mrs. Robson L. Greer, of Wayne, Pa., a son, Robert L. Greer, Jr., on December 26, 1924, at Bryn Mawr.

Class of 1917

To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bornemann, of Philadelphia, a daughter, Mildred Augusta, on September 29, 1924.

Class of 1918

To Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Ely, of Elizabeth, N. J., a son, Allen Judson Ely, Jr., on January 13, 1925.

To Mr. and Mrs. William P. Spear, of Middletown, Conn., a son, William Pitman Spear.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Whitney, of Springfield, Mass., a daughter, Martha, on August 8, 1924.

Class of 1924

To Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a daughter, on January 8, 1925.

PERSONALS**Class of 1875**

50-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

Class of 1877

H. S. Jacoby is spending the Winter in Washington, D. C.

Class of 1880

45-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

Class of 1883

On the "Baking Powder" chart for this month the Class of '83 assumes its usual position by extending its percentage line to the 100% mark. In addition, the Class has just presented a \$300 check to the Alumni Memorial Building fund to be devoted to any purpose in connection with the Building that seems most desirable to the Building Committee. It certainly gives us a great kick to announce this generous and unexpected gift in this Memorial Building issue. The big problem will be to decide which of the numerous expenses in connection with the building needs the '83 contribution most.

Class of 1885

40-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

Class of 1886

L. R. Hawley has turned up in Chicago, where he lives at 1104 E. 53rd Street. Some of you '86 men will remember the hazing incident which occurred immediately before Hawley's departure from Lehigh in his Sophomore year. Since then he has been out of touch with Lehigh and just happened to meet young "Gene" Burgess, '21, and Gene, always a first-class salesman for Lehigh, discovered that Hawley had been missing the "Bulletin" all these years and wrote right in to tell us about it. Now that you know where he is, drop him a line, boys, because he will surely be glad to hear from some of the old crowd after so long a time.

Class of 1890

35-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

Class of 1892

H. F. LeFevre is in Central America and will be gone until late Spring.

Class of 1895

30-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

William Briscoe, of Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y., was ordained Deacon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on December 20, 1924, and is associated with the "Church Missionary and Extension Society of the Diocese of New York" and assigned to missionary work in the mountain districts of Haverstraw and Stony Point of the "Hudson Valley Mission."

Class of 1896

Homer A. Reid is located at 691 Seward Ave., Detroit, Mich. We were glad to get a letter from him recently as we have had no record of his whereabouts for a number of years.

Class of 1898

John W. Burrows, who until recently has been with Haskins & Sells in New York City, has moved out to San Francisco and is now located in the Claus Spreckels Building with the firm of Ruckstell and Land.

E. D. "Ned" Hillman, who is in LaJolla, California, has discovered some rock inscriptions in the old Pueblo sites about Santa Fe which indicate an ancient race of great interest which Hillmann has called "the Diamond People."

Col. Harry Packer Wilbur is serving as Professor of Military Science and Tactics for the Cleveland Public High Schools, a regular unit of the Reserve Officers' Corps.

Class of 1900

25-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

Class of 1902

John J. Shonk is living at 1369 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Class of 1903

"Jack" Fuller, for the past six years superintendent of the American Bauxite Company, has been placed at the head of the newly-organized Franklin Fluorspar Company, a branch of the Aluminum Company of America. He will assume his new duties in June, making his headquarters at Marion, Kentucky. Jack went out to Arkansas in 1908 to make an investigation and report on the Arkansas diamond fields. In 1913 he was appointed consulting engineer and geologist in Arkansas and consulting and appraisal engineer for the State Banking Department, under the Blue Sky Law. In the spring of 1913 he was first employed by the Aluminum Company of America to place a fiscal valuation on their mining property in Arkansas, and three years later was added to the permanent staff of the company as consulting mining engineer. In 1919 he was appointed superintendent for the American Bauxite Company.

The "Arkansas Gazette" comments as follows on his promotion:

"During the past six years, Mr. Fuller has been the business-like, authoritative, kindly and Democratic head of an unincorporated town of approximately 4,500 persons as well as the executive for the Bauxite Company. Bauxite is peopled wholly by employees of the company, with their families, and it has been Mr. Fuller's ambition, well realized, to create a model community, self-respecting, self-governed and law-abiding. A school caring for 700 students, a hospital, a theatre, company stores, postoffice, water-works, two churches, and the company offices are supervised and maintained for the employees. A boys' police force of twenty youngsters that aids in maintaining order, a street cleaning department composed of employees who have grown old in service, and an opportunity school open to men and women who are anxious to learn to read and write, are among the unique features of the town.

"When the news of his transfer became known yesterday, Mr. Fuller was greeted at every turn with heartfelt expressions of regret from the men and women with whom he has come into such cordial relationship during the past six years."

Class of 1904

"Bill" Lalor is recovering from a six months' spell of sickness and looks better than ever. He is planning a long vacation in California, soon.



—and even electrical engineers are needed in the electrical industry

Nowadays the electrical industry needs so many types of men that it may be well to point out it still needs engineers, good engineers—but with a difference.

Vision, initiative, technical skill are needed qualities, now as always. But here's another. Can you work on the team? Will you be able to back up the other members in the manufacturing and commercial ends of the business?

The engineer today should be no recluse in a laboratory. He can make his work more effective once he sees how it relates to the work of men around him.

In your studies and college activities, you have the chance now to develop this point of view. In the broader activities of the electrical industry, you may have the chance later on to carry it further.

Western Electric Company

This advertisement is one of a series in student publications. It may remind alumni of their opportunity to help the undergraduate, by suggestion and advice, to get more out of his four years.

*Published in
the interest of Elec-
trical Development by
an Institution that will
be helped by what-
ever helps the
Industry.*

Class of 1905

20-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

"Paul" Cloke, who is Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Arizona, was responsible for outstanding assistance given to the air ship "Shenandoah" on its recent transcontinental tour. The University of Arizona maintains a radio station known as 6YB and during this flight of the air ship they sent out radio reports while the ship was fighting its way South in the face of a dust storm of a southern desert and earned a letter of appreciation from the Navy Department for outstanding service. In reporting on the aid given by aviation radio stations, the Commission of Naval Operations wrote, "It is difficult to say what station stood out best, but because of careful preparation and because of location, 6YB at the University of Arizona, at Tucson, seems to deserve special mention. Six radio men at 6YB made up a complete station in about eight hours for 75 to 80 meter work. A blinker was rigged up and I believe it was seen by the "Shenandoah" at a distance of 20 miles. A motorcycle and rider were kept on watch for any emergency." Professor Cloke supervised the work.

Aaron Starr is a dealer in stone and cinders with offices at 125 Church St., New York City.

Class of 1906

Harvey M. Burkey, who is with the American Metal Company, is located at their Carteret, N. J., plant. He is also doing some research work for the U. S. Metals Refining Company in Carteret.

Class of 1907

A. W. Hesse is the author of a paper presented at the February meeting of the A. I. M. E. entitled "What Shall Be Done With Oil and Gas Wells to Protect Mining Operations." Prof. H. G. Turner, of the Department of Geology at Lehigh, also spoke at this meeting. Hesse's paper was the

main topic of discussion at an informal local meeting of the Institute on Feb. 5.

Ellwood Johnson is proprietor and owner of the Gingham Coffee Shop at 27 Academy St., Newark, N. J. Drop in sometime and try some of his waffles. He makes his home in Wyoming, N. J.

"Ray" Walters, dean of Swarthmore College, is acting editor of "School and Society" during the absence of Dr. J. McKeen Cattell in Europe.

Class of 1909

C. C. Hagenbuch, formerly chief engineer of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation in Reedsville, W. Va., has accepted a position as division engineer for the Consolidated Coal Company, at Coalwood, W. Va.

C. G. Thornburg, who has been in charge of the Building Department, The Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed Chief Engineer of The Rust Engineering Company, engineers and contractors, with general offices at 311 Ross St., Pittsburgh, and branch offices in Birmingham, Washington and New York City.

Class of 1910

15-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

H. S. Barager is living at 6520 Faybrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Bill" Davies has recently returned from spending a number of years in the oil business at Lexington, Ky. He is now in the real estate business in Pittsburgh and is getting along very nicely. He lives at 1481 Alabama Ave.

E. A. Merriman is with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in New Haven, Conn.

"Ab" Neal is with the Harbison-Walker Company, manufacturers of refractory brick, and is located in Pittsburgh where he has a home at 5167 Coral St.

R. E. Rickert is in the Insurance business

Carbon Monoxide Gas

We know that CARBON MONOXIDE GAS is a frequent cause of motor fatalities. We are especially reminded of it at this time of the year.

This gas is a product of combustion from either stationary or automotive gasoline engines. It is invisible, odorless, tasteless, and non-irritating. To inhale a seemingly negligible quantity

means almost immediate loss of life.

Knowing this, it is clearly our duty to warn the owners of cars not to run their engines when garage doors or windows are closed.

Join us in this work of safeguarding life. The only sure protection against CARBON MONOXIDE GAS is fresh air and ample ventilation.

Over Sixty Years in
Business. Now insuring
over Two Billion Dollars
in Policies on
3,500,000 Lives

John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



To the man out of college ten years

TWO MEN stood on the steps of a fraternity house on the Sunday evening before Commencement. Said one of them:

"A college man ought to earn as many thousand dollars a year as the number of years he has been out of college."

Said the other: "That sounds fair enough. Let's keep in touch with each other and see how it works out."

At the end of the second year one of them was earning \$40 a week, while the other was earning \$35.

At the end of their fifth year one was earning \$6,000 a year, the other \$4,000.

At the end of their tenth year one was earning \$12,500, the other \$5,000.

Why did one man stop?

Something happened in that five year period; what was it?

The same thing which happens to many thousands. The \$5,000 man got into a department of a business (it happened to be the engineering department; but it might as easily have been sales, or accounting, or advertising, factory or office management, traffic, or any of the others). He became proficient in the work of that depart-

ment—so proficient that he built a wall around himself. He knows too much about that one department, and too little about the others, ever to get out.

The other man realized that large success demands a capacity for using and directing the work of other men. He will never know as much about any department as his friend knows about engineering. But he knows enough about all departments to employ others and to profit by their work.

This case is not exceptional. Take the statistics of a typical class of a great university.

What the Princeton men of 1913 are earning

| | |
|--|-----|
| Membership of the class..... | 373 |
| Earning \$10,000 or more..... | 24 |
| Earning \$5,000 to \$10,000..... | 47 |
| Earning between \$2,000 and \$5,000..... | 116 |
| Less than \$2,000..... | 186 |

You who read this page—do you wonder why the Alexander Hamilton Institute should pass by hundreds of readers of this magazine and address itself to you?

The answer is simple: *You are the typical Institute man.* You are in your thirties; the average age at which men enrol with the Institute is 37.

You are married. A majority of the men who enrol with the Institute are married.

You are a college man. Forty per cent of the men who enrol with the Institute are college men.

In other words, this training is specifically designed for *you*. The record of the 250,000 men whom the Institute has trained (whose average situation was so nearly parallel to yours) is the best possible guarantee that it is worth your while at least to get the facts.

What will the next ten years mean to you?

The facts about the Institute are all in a book called "Forging Ahead in Business."

It can be read in a single evening, but it contains the proved results of sixteen years' experience in training men for larger earning power—all sorts of men in all sorts of positions. There is a copy of this book for every thoughtful reader of this magazine—and in particular for the man who has been ten years out of college. It will come to you by mail immediately upon receipt of your name and address. Send for it now.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
248 Astor Place New York City

Send me at once the booklet, "Forging Ahead in Business," which I may keep without obligation.

Signature *Please write plainly*

Business Address

.....

Business Position

Alexander Hamilton Institute

Executive Training for Business Men



In Australia:
11c Castlereagh St., Sydney

In Canada:
C. P. R. Building, Toronto

at Harrisburg, Pa., with offices at 510 Telegraph Building. He lives in Camp Hill, Pa.

Warren C. VanBlarcom was recently promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Aliquippa & Southern Railroad Company, which is a local industrial railroad owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. He is located in Woodlawn, Pa., and lives at 104 William Street.

Class of 1912

C. C. Alles has regained his health again after a long struggle against the effects of poison gases inhaled during the War. He underwent four operations and spent many weeks in hospitals in various parts of the country, but now he writes that he has fully recovered and has never been so well or happy as he is now.

Class of 1913

H. R. Cox is located in San Francisco and is working for the Wood Hydraulic Hoist and Body Company. Up until last November he was working in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but on November 18 he packed up his family in the car and started for Oakland, California, by way of St. Louis, Oklahoma City, through Texas on the Bankhead Highway, Globe and Phoenix, Arizona, the Colorado and Mahove Deserts and then the

Tehachapi Pass and Bakersfield, finishing the trip on December 16, 1924.

W. J. Dugan, who is southern sales manager for the Harnischfeger Corporation, has an office in the Peninsular Casualty Building in Jacksonville, Florida. Up until recently he was located in Milwaukee, Wis.

Class of 1915

10-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

"Harry" Wolfe, who is an accountant, has offices at 1133 Broadway, New York City. His home is in Brooklyn, at 1460 East 19th Street.

Class of 1916

"Bob" Greer has recently been elected Vice-President of the H. H. Lineaweaver & Company, Inc., Coal dealers of Philadelphia.

"Bill" Hartman is still in California working for the Union Tool Company at Torrance.

F. W. Shay (of known fame and the answer to "Who's good to you?") has recently taken up his abode in Florence, S. C. He will be located in the leading hotel of that worthy town for a period of two months or so and will be exceedingly busy superintending the erection of a bulk oil station at that point for the Standard

ROBINS BULK MATERIAL HANDLING MACHINERY



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Oil Company of New Jersey. As a side line Fred will probably look over the local crop of Southern beauties and select several candidates to ship up to the big town for Ziegfeld's newest follies!

J. E. Shields is living at the Hotel Brevoort, N. Y.

Class of 1917

L. E. Collins is with the Union Metal Manufacturing Company in Canton, Ohio. His home is at 416 16th St., North West.

"Doc" Kehrner, who is with the Ingersoll-Rand Company, has been transferred from Chicago to New York City in their sales department. His headquarters are at 2051 Grand Central Terminal.

"Jack" McKay has left the Newport Chemical Company and is now with the National Aniline & Chemical Company in Buffalo, N. Y. His home address is 2401 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Class of 1918

L. A. Fritchman has moved from Medford, N. J., to Haddonfield, N. J., where he has bought a nice new home at 27 Potter Street. He is still with the Bell Telephone Company, at 261 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. R. Munkelwitz has left the General Electric Company and is taking a four-year professional course at Columbia. He is living at home in Sayville, Long Island, N. Y.

"Charlie" Ruff, who has been in the City of Long Beach Water Supply Department, is now engineer with Hazen & Whipple at 25 W. 43rd St., New York City.

C. M. Sanderson is with the Meadowbrook Storage Warehouse Company, with offices at 295 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

"Mike" Shannon is assistant city engineer at Bridgeport, Conn.

F. B. Speakman is driving back and forth in his Essex (the World's Greatest Buy) between Akron and Cuyhoga Falls, Ohio, every day, having been put in charge of the chemical work at the plant of the Marathon Tire and Rubber Co. when his company (Goodyear) bought the plant.

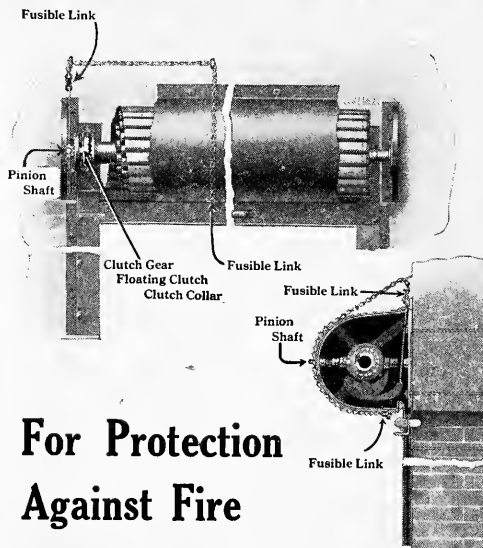
"Bill" Spear, senior partner of the firm of Spear Brothers, one of the most up-to-date retail clothing establishments in New England, has become associated with a newly-incorporated company, The Wilcox Lace Company, of Middletown, as treasurer. The Wilcox Lace Company was established about a year ago and the present reorganization is in line with a policy of expansion which will more than double the output of the plant.

Class of 1919

"Roy" Coffin, formerly star salesman of the Studebaker agency in Germantown, Phila., Pa., and chief "sparring partner" to big "Bill" Tilden, is now working with his father in the H. M. Coffin & Company, Importers and Dealers in hair and wool, of 109 South Second Street, in Philadelphia.

G. E. Doan sailed on February 13 (Friday, by the way), on the Steamship "Broga" of the Fabre Line, to Beirut, Palestine. It is purely a pleasure and educational trip for "Gil" and he plans with his traveling companion to stop off all along the route, spending sometime in Egypt, Greece, Northern Africa, Italy and Switzerland. They will start on the return trip in about four months, proceeding in a leisurely manner and stopping wherever they feel inclined. "Gil" has a hunch that he would like to spend some time in Germany taking a degree in Metallurgy at one of the Universities. He has agreed to act as correspondent in the Near East for the "Bulletin."

W. D. Schrader, who is working for the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company in Arizona, is at present located in Globe, Arizona. Mail addressed to Box 717 will reach him there.



For Protection Against Fire

If your openings are protected with Wilson Underwriter Rolling Steel Doors, the fusing of a link at a temperature of approximately 160 degrees will release the automatic device and close the doors.

They can be raised immediately afterward, if necessary, and a new link inserted and the automatic device reset without removing the hoods or dismantling the doors.

The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill., approve and label Wilson Doors for interior as well as exterior openings.

Our catalog No. 35 describes them fully. You are welcome to a copy.



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Class of 1920

5-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

L. F. Huffman and "Dutch" VanAuken are located in Chicago with the Bethlehem Steel Company in their sales offices in the Peoples Gas Building.

L. M. Smoyer, who is with Charles E. Bedaux Company in New York City, is at present located at the South Omaha plant of Swift & Company in charge of the Bedaux application. What "Bedaux application" is we'll never tell, but it must be something pretty good because Smoyer says that "when all the Swift plants are on the industrial plan more than 22,000 men will be making better hams and bacon."

Class of 1921

"Biff" Bally is in the plumbing business with the Bailey-Farrell Mfg. Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Hank" Gulick is working with C. B. Gorris for Dwight P. Robinson Company, in New York City. He lives at 53 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bill Hall wants to know where the Class Cup is. Young "Bill", who was declared winner of the Cup one month ago, is now two years and three months old, and as Bill says, "between the ages of two and seventeen the bottle is surely out of order, so he really needs the Cup." Will whoever is custodian of the Cup kindly start it on its way to Bill so that the youngster will get it before he comes to Lehigh.

"Jake" Hess has just been promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Open Hearth Plant of the Central Steel Company at Massillon, Ohio. Jake is following in his older brother's footsteps, the latter having started in at the Central Steel plant checking up freight cars and worked up to the job which Jake now holds.

Class of 1922

M. K. Jacobs is with the Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Company, in Dott, W. Va.

"Mack" McKenzie, after another spell at Harvard Business School, is now located in Harrisburg, Pa.

Class of 1923

J. W. "Judy" Gardy is now on the staff of the "Chester Times," in Media, Pa.

W. R. Guthrie, Jr., is assistant engineer on the Newark Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the Maintenance of Way Department. The recent snows have kept him busy keeping the tracks open and in good condition.

L. Hornbostel is with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in East Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Bud" Israel put up with the Jersey apple-jack for a year but the fast life of Frenchtown, N. J., finally wore him out and he had to retire to the solitude of Philadelphia again, where he is now working for the D. L. Ward Company, of 28 So. 6th St., dealers in paper specialties.

George Koch, who is with the General Electric Company has been transferred from their Testing Department in Schenectady, N. Y., to the Patent Department in Washington. He moved to the capital about the first of the year and is living at 424 Cathedral Mansions, C., Washington, D. C.

J. F. Lennon is Vice-President and Director of Sales of the Lennon Wall Paper Company, of Joliet, Ill.

"Ed" Sansom has returned to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the Winter with his bride. He is chemist for one of the sugar companies. He will return to his home in Cranford, N. J., in June.

L. W. "Gus" Stanley, who is 2nd Lieutenant in the 28th Infantry, has been transferred to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Class of 1924

1-YEAR REUNION, JUNE 6, 1925.

P. F. "Soup" Campbell is with the Phoenix Bridge Company, in Phoenix, Pa.

"Eddie" Hartmann advises us of his new location by the unique method of writing it on the bottom of his "Loyalty Fund" subscription card. He is working for the Ames Shovel & Tool Company, in Cheltenham, Pa., and living at 118 Old Soldiers Road.

G. T. Jones is studying for the ministry at the Philadelphia Divinity School and living at St. Mark's Home, 216 St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Bob" McIntire is traveling for the sales department of the Edison Lamp Works division of the General Electric Company.

M. T. "Dinty" Moore is with the Eckert-Reed-Porter Company, with offices in the Realty Building, Youngstown, Ohio. He lives at 1520 Ohio Ave.

"Jan" Rice is instructor in mathematics at the Pennsylvania State College. After a short connection with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Rice decided to go after an M.A. degree and is studying for it on the side.

T. B. Rights is working for the Central Railroad of New Jersey with W. E. Fairhurst, '11, in their Jersey City office. Hugh Phillips is also located in the same office. During the past summer Rights was Assistant Air Inspector on the new Newark Bay Bridge, and was also inspector on the Highway Bridge at Morgan, N. J.

Ernest A. Rouch is working for The E. Morgan Smith Company, York, Pa., manufacturers of hydro-electric turbines. He was recently elected to Junior membership of the A. S. M. E.

"Jim" Sanford is with the National Bridge Works in New York City, working mostly on structural steel.

Edwin F. Scheetz is working for the Fuller Label & Box Company, of Pittsburgh, and living at 5599 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh.

F. J. "Freddy" Pearson is a teacher of History, French and German at the Shady Side Academy, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

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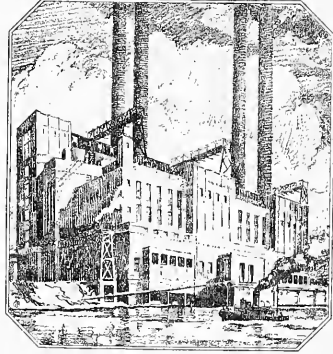
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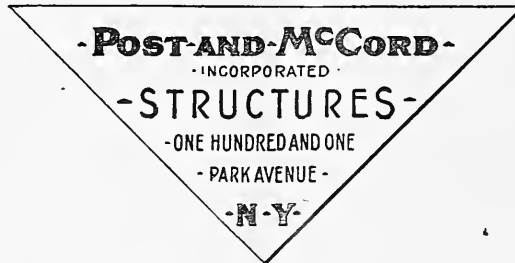
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GOOD LIGHTING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SECURES SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY

The Code of Lighting for factories, mills and other work places of the State of New Jersey makes excellent recommendations of daylight for the proper lighting of industrial buildings.

Adequate daylight facilities through large window areas, together with light, cheerful surroundings, are highly desirable and necessary features in every work place, and they should be supplied through the necessary channels, not only from the humane standpoint, but also from the viewpoint of maximum plant efficiency.

Importance of Daylight.

The unusual attention to gas and electric lighting in factories, mills and other work places during the past few years; the perfection of various lamps and auxiliaries; and the care which has been devoted to increasing the efficiency in various industrial apparatus—all go to emphasize the many advantages and economies that result from vital and adequate window space, as a means for daylight in the proper quantities, and in the right direction during those portions of the day when it is available.

Three Considerations.

Three important considerations of any lighting method are sufficiency, continuity and diffusion, with respect to the daylight illumination of interiors. Sufficiency demands adequate window area; continuity requires (a) large enough window area for use on reasonably dark days, (b) means for reducing the illumination when excessive, due to direct sunshine, and supplementing lighting equipment for use on particularly dark days, and especially towards the close of winter days, (c) diffusion demands interior decorations that are as light in color as practicable for ceilings and upper portions of walls, and of a dull or matt finish, in order that the light which enters the windows or that which is produced by lamps may not be absorbed and lost on the first object that it strikes; but that it may be returned by reflection and thus be used over and over again.

Diffusion also requires that the various sources of light, whether windows, skylights or lamps, be well distributed about the space to be lighted. Light colored surroundings as here suggested result in marked economy, but their main object is perhaps not so much economy as to obtain results that will be satisfactory to the human eye.

Requirements for natural lighting:

1. The light should be adequate for each employee.
2. The windows should be spaced and located that daylight is fairly uniform over the working area.
3. The intensities of daylight should be such that artificial light will be required only during those portions of the day when it would naturally be considered necessary.
4. The windows should provide a quality of daylight which will avoid a glare, due to the sun's rays, and light from the sky shining directly into the eye, or where this does not prove to be the case at all parts of the day, window shades or other means should be available to make this end possible.

As will be noticed in the above recommendations, large windows and proper diffusion of daylight are urged, in order to meet the demands of daylight lighting.

Shades may be eliminated and most efficient lighting obtained by the use of Factrolite Glass.

If interested in the distribution of light through Factrolite, we will send you a copy of Laboratory Report—"Factrolited."

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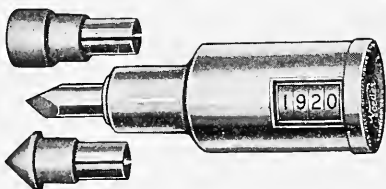
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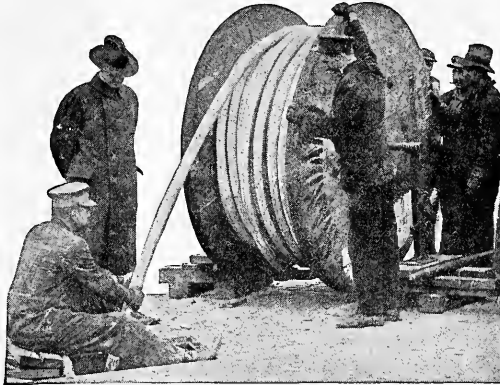
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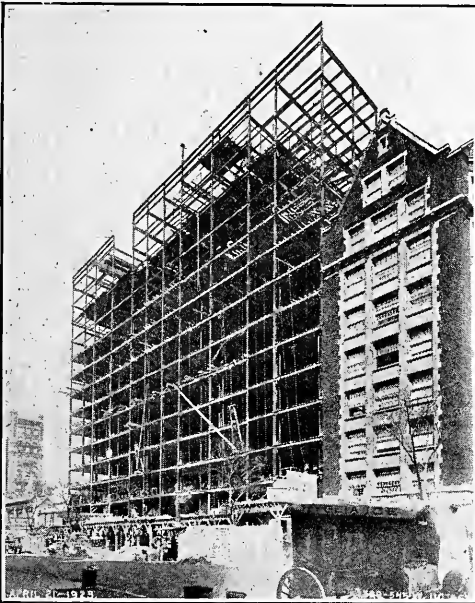


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